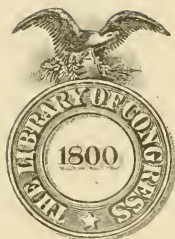


Newark Study



Class F 144

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Newark
in
The Public Schools of Newark

Newark

in

The Public Schools of Newark

A Course of Study on Newark, its Geography,
Civics and History, with Biographical Sketches
and a Reference Index

Prepared by
J. Wilmer Kennedy
Assistant Superintendent of Schools



"I am a citizen of no mean city"

Newark, N. J.
Published by the Board of Education
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NOTE OF EXPLANATION

History, geography, commercial geography, civil government, public hygiene, literature, composition, climate, geology, natural history and many other subjects may be made more valuable, more impressive, more easily understood and more attractive if concrete illustrations for them are found in one's own city.

The helpful kind of patriotism is the kind that grows out of a knowledge of one's town, of her growth, her people, her property, her government and her needs. This knowledge develops first an intelligent interest, then a sympathy, then a reasonable affection, a wise and temperate jealousy for her good name, a wish that she may prosper and grow more beautiful, and, finally, a desire to help her to become greater and finer, a bright and clean workshop and a home for the best of men and women.

Newark has been studied in the schools for several years. It now occupies a prominent position in the curriculum. The important place now given it is due to the rapid growth among our citizens in recent years of interest in the city's welfare, beauty and healthfulness. Within the last fifteen years the city has felt the need of certain things which all great, prosperous and well-esteemed cities possess, and out of her own riches has purchased them and presented them to herself. Her citizens desired certain good things and decided to acquire them.

Among these are her water system, her parks, her hospitals, her library, her Court House, her City Hall, her shade trees, and her museums; better paving, better Fire and Police Departments, and Board of Health; more efficient schools; and soon will be added better school buildings.

Of these and many other things the children should know. They should understand why they are here, how they came to be, and what purposes they serve. Knowing these things they will soon learn how they can help to make good use of all of them, and will soon wish to make them better year by year.

The Library began about seven years ago to collect books, pamphlets, clippings and pictures that might be used in studying Newark. These it lent to children and teachers. There was no history of the city suitable for young people; and the Library asked Mr. Urquhart to write one. He did so, and the Library published it in a series of small pamphlets, one each year for three successive years, and lent these pamphlets to teachers and children. Finally Mr. Urquhart brought the three pamphlets into one small volume which the Board of Education adopted for school use.

Meanwhile the Library gave each year, from 1904 to 1909, an exhibit of books, pamphlets, clippings, manuscripts, pictures and historical relics having to do with Newark's history, institutions and industries. Many thousand visitors, most of them children, came to these exhibits.

During this same period the schools added each year to that part of the course of study which had to do with our city, until now, as stated, Newark occupies an important position in the curriculum.

JOHN COTTON DANA.

The Free Public Library.

May, 1910.

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CIRCULAR TO PRINCIPALS

The following circular issued by the City Superintendent, to Principals, November 23rd, 1909, marks the inception of the movement to study more of Newark in our schools and fittingly serves as an introduction to this pamphlet:

The November Round Table was devoted to the question of how to give greater prominence in our schools to Newark; to its history, growth, and government; to its libraries, parks, playgrounds, and educational system; to its advantages for commerce, manufactures, and residence.

The opening of the New York tunnels, the projected ship canal, the assured reclamation of the Newark Meadows and their suitability for great business enterprises needing transportation facilities by land and sea, the sharp rise in real estate values throughout the city and the suburbs, the erection of new high schools, and the universal demand for industrial training—all point unmistakably to the dawn of a new day for Newark.

These questions come within the scope of the new definition of patriotism as a sentiment that begins at home and regards the conservation of all home resources of health, happiness, business, good government, and, above all, of sound minds and sound bodies in our children, as a question touching the citizen far more closely and laying on him a far more pressing duty than the conservation of water rights in Montana or of coal fields in Alaska.

It is for us to see that our city is not without honor among its own children, and also to see that they have this new patriotism and the larger vision fitting them to grapple with and master the civic problems of the future which is theirs.

In pursuance of the purpose of this meeting, I submit the following recommendations and suggestions:

1. A copy of the circular, "The Good Citizen Says:" arranged and printed by Mr. Dana, will be supplied for each seventh and eighth grade class in your school. It

is recommended that all the grammar school pupils commit this circular to memory and hold it in their hearts as the first and great commandment of citizenship.

It is further recommended that each principal make the sentiments of this circular, or any other topic relating to Newark, the subject of a series of morning talks in assembly. Where the school owns a lantern and slides (these may be borrowed), they can be used most effectively in this connection.

2. It is recommended that the Monday before Election Day be designated and known in our schools as "Newark Day," when the settlement, founders, and greatness of our city, and the duty of all children, as well as grown-ups, to do something for its welfare shall be brought to the attention of the pupils by methods that will rouse their civic pride and make a lasting impression.

3. All topics in the course of study relating to Newark should receive emphasis. The prescribed work in literature, reading, history civics, composition, physiology and hygiene, and geography supply many opportunities to bring Newark before the children. These opportunities should not be neglected.

4. It is recommended that each school collect and mount a set of Newark pictures, similar in style and mounting to those prepared by the Library on other school topics. The children and patrons can be called on for contributions to this collection. They may be grouped or classified for use under the respective subjects of the course of study where the topic "Newark" occurs; for example, third grade geography, civics, composition, etc.

In addition to this collection, a set of cards may be prepared in each school, representing graphically by means of diagrams or curves aided by colors, the relative magnitude of the city's industries, the relative expenditures for the various departments of the city government, the relative number of the various nationalities constituting our population, the growth of the city through the decades, etc.

5. Many cities have juvenile street cleaning leagues established primarily for the purpose of making the children active in some form of civic betterment. It is recommended that you establish among your pupils some form of league, club, or committee that will be active in securing cleaner streets in the neighborhood, that will report on all unsanitary conditions and seek their removal, that will discover what laws and city ordinances are violated in the neighborhood and seek their enforcement, that will have a care for the shade trees and parks in the community, that will promote in all reasonable ways the beautifying of front yards and buildings, especially the school, that will report on individual actions marking a man as a good citizen. Other lines of activity will occur to you.

The Free Public Library has given much attention to this whole subject, has been active in making collections and exhibits of everything pertaining to Newark, has printed and distributed much literature bearing on the subject.

The Librarian, Mr. Dana, and his assistants are more than willing to place at your service their collections and resources and to aid in every way possible all efforts to give our people a better knowledge of our city and more pride in it.

ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATIONAL SUPPLIES

On recommendation of the Chairman, the Committee, at a meeting held Tuesday, May 10, 1910, directed that

1. Mounted maps of Newark be procured for all the schools.

2. Outline maps be supplied in pads to the schools, to be used in connection with the large map by the individual pupils in studying the geography of our city.

3. The map "Newark and Vicinity" issued by the New Jersey Geological Survey be procured for every school.

4. The establishment among the pupils in the schools of leagues or committees (suggested in paragraph 5 of

the foregoing circular) that will be active in securing cleaner streets or other form of civic betterment, be made a requirement in the course of study.

5. The continued co-operation of the Free Public Library trustees with our school officials be requested in the publication of whatever educational literature may be desirable for a more complete study of Newark in our schools.

6. The City Superintendent be requested to report to the Committee, whatever revision of the course of study is necessary to embody the foregoing as requirements, and to prepare copy, showing definitely "Study and Teaching of Newark in the Public Schools" by grades and in the various subjects—the same to be printed as a separate pamphlet.

In compliance with the foregoing request the following report is submitted.

CHAPTER I.

Revision of the Course of Study

Geography

3A

Insert in the paragraph beginning "Direction," the following:

Study and read the small outline map of Newark. (Supplied in pads.)

See Syllabus.

Syllabus

Locate the meridian. Explain that the north is not at the top of the map of the city. The peculiar shape of Newark necessitates this departure from the conventional arrangement with respect to the meridian. Have the large wall map of the city before the class.

First teach map reading and how to interpret symbols used to denote various features represented on the map.

Teach direction of nearby streets and important junctions of streets.

Locate the school on the map (use colored crayon in marking maps and locating points). By means of a compass, locate the meridian in chalk on the classroom floor.

Teach the direction of all places marked on the outline map; also junctions of important streets and rivers; railroads and their stations; parks, bridges and public buildings. Teach the direction of the flow of the Passaic River and other streams.

Take the class to roof gardens, upper windows, where the school occupies a commanding position, or to any elevation, and continue observation and map reading by looking to the north, south, east, and west, and locating places seen, on the outline map.

"Text-book counts for little; map, for much; teacher, for more; pupil for most of all."

With colored crayons, shade hill section of the city brown, and shade it off to the plain below and to the valleys back of High Street and Belmont Avenue.

Then teach summit, base, slope, valley, by means of a big map. In this connection, locate the canal. Color the Passaic River, and teach banks, mouth, channel, bay.

Make a collection of birdseye views, pictures of physical features, buildings, industries, places of historical and scenic interest. Do not place these permanently on the walls of the school room, but use them to illustrate lessons. (Draw on the resources and collections of the Free Public Library.)

Revision of the Course of Study

Geography

3A

Immediately after "Newark"—first paragraph—insert "Map study." Have the children fill in the small outline map with features selected for observation and study.

In connection with the small map, use the wall maps—one of the City and the other of "Newark and Vicinity."

See Syllabus.

Syllabus

Map Study

Geikie says, "It should be in my opinion, the teacher's aim in the first or elementary stage of instruction, to make the understanding of a map and the capability of adequately using it the great object to be kept in view."

Chart the points of the compass on a clear space on the school room floor, on the ceiling, or on any horizontal surface.

Teach map reading. The children should be able to interpret all symbols and graphic representations of public buildings, parks, trolley lines, land and water forms on the two large maps to be studied.

Teach the use of *graphs* for comparison. For example, a line one inch long and a line ten inches long will represent the relative number of children in one class and ten classes. In this way compare the number of children in the class with the number in two grades, in the whole

school. Compare the number of children in the school with the population of the district. (The population is a little over six times the enrollment of the school.) Compare the population of the district with the population of the city. Compare the population of Newark to-day with the population thirty years ago. Compare the population of Newark with the population of New York.

Teach the pupils to read to scale. The scale of the map of Newark is 300 feet to the inch. About seventeen and one-half ($17\frac{1}{2}$) inches represents a mile on the map. About thirty-five inches represents two miles. About eight and three-quarter ($8\frac{3}{4}$) inches represents a half mile. With a ruler locate on the large map of Newark, a dozen places, each a mile from the school; a mile from the corner of Broad and Market Streets; a mile from the Free Public Library. In like manner locate places two miles from the school, a half mile, etc.

Teach the meaning of drawing to scale as applied to a plan of your desk, classroom, school yard, etc. Let your scale be a half inch to a foot.

Locate (Fill in the small outline maps.)

1. The principal business streets, especially those forming the main thoroughfares to the north, south, east, and west.
2. The Passaic River, Second River, Bound Creek, the Ship Canal, the Morris Canal, Newark Bay, the reservoirs in the city for our water supply.
3. The Pennsylvania Railroad, the Central Railroad, the Lackawanna, the Erie (both branches), the Lehigh Valley, the West Newark, with their respective stations and freight offices.
4. Woodside, Forest Hill, Roseville, The Hill, Clinton Hill, Park View, Waverly, Vailsburg, The Iron Bound District, the Four Corners, the Meadows, the Peddie Street Canal.
5. Military, Washington, Lincoln, Branch Brook, Weequahic, East Side, West Side Parks. (Eagle Rock and South Mountain Reservations.)

6. City Hall, Court House, Post Office, Public Library, Historical Library, the High Schools, the Normal School, the Hospitals, City, St. James, St. Barnabas, St. Michael's, German, Hebrew, Isolation (Belleville), the County Jail, the Poor House, the First Church, your own school, Overbrook Asylum, City Home, the Technical School, the Evening High Schools, the Evening Drawing School, the Market, the Ungraded Schools, Playgrounds, Police Stations and Fire houses.

Investigate and list the articles of the breakfast and dinner table and see how many parts of the globe have contributed to the breakfast and dinner. For example, tea from China, coffee from South America, etc.

CHAPTER II.

Revision of the Course of Study

Geography

4A

Insert in the paragraph beginning "New Jersey." "Study of Newark with special reference to its situation and advantages for commerce and industry." (Use the map of the N. J. Geological Survey "Newark and its Vicinity.")

See Syllabus.

Syllabus

Teach map reading and direction. Learn the scale of the map—about $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches to a mile; 21 inches, 4 miles; 42 inches ($3\frac{1}{2}$ feet), 8 miles, etc. Locate points one mile, four miles, eight miles, respectively from the City Hall.

On a map of New Jersey take a point on the northern boundary of the state, distant from the Hudson River about one-sixth of the whole boundary. From this point draw a line (white chalk) to Philadelphia. Connect

Philadelphia with Sandy Hook by another line. This triangular strip includes only one-sixth of the area of New Jersey, but contains four-fifths of the population. This metropolitan district of New Jersey has a dense population, much commerce and manufacturing, many cities and residences. At one end of this busy belt lies Philadelphia; at the other end, New York, while Newark constituting together with the adjacent municipalities, a city of over half a million people is the centre of commerce and manufacture. (See Whitbeck's *Geography of New Jersey*.)

Teach the commercial advantages that Newark has, arising from its situation, making it essentially a part of New York, a city connected by railroad with every part of North America, and by steamship with every country in the world. (The map "Newark and Vicinity" will help here.)

Locate on the map of "Newark and Vicinity": Irvington, Elizabeth, Rahway, East Orange, Orange, South Orange, West Orange, Bloomfield, Montclair, Caldwell, Verona, Singac, Little Falls, Cedar Grove, Eagle Rock, Belleville, Livingston, Northfield, Essex Fells, Short Hills, South Mountain Reservation, Springfield, Connecticut Farms, Cranford, Roselle, Lyons Farms, Passaic, Rutherford, Nutley, Paterson, Harrison, East Newark, Kearny, Jersey City, Hoboken, Bayonne, Bergen Point, West Hoboken, Weehawken, Union, West New York, Fort Lee, Englewood, Tenafly, Carlstadt, Dundee Lake, Snake Hill, Tompkinsville, Fort Wadsworth, Fort Hamilton, Snug Harbor, Communipaw, Greenville, Palisades, Bergen Hill, Manhattan, Broadway, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Avenues, Canal Street, Fourteenth Street, Twenty-third Street, Forty-second Street, Washington Square, Union Square, Madison Square, Central Park, Riverside Drive, Morningside Park, the Battery, the Bronx, Grant's Tomb, Columbia University, University of New York, Brooklyn, Gowanus Bay, Buttermilk Channel, Prospect Park, Wallabout Bay, United States Navy Yard, Greenwood Cemetery, Williamsburg, Greenpoint, Newton Creek,

Hunter's Point, Port Morris, High Bridge, Spuyten Duyvil, Fort Washington, Long Island City, East River, Harlem River, Long Island Sound, Blackwell's Island, Ward's Island, Randall's Island, Hell Gate, Hudson River Tunnels, Raritan Bay, Staten Island, Arthur Kill, Kill von Kull, Hackensack River, Orange Mountain, Great Notch, Llewellyn Park, Pennsylvania Railroad, Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central Railroad, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, Erie Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad Tunnels, Plank Road, Turnpike, Peddie Street Canal, Maple Island Creek, Bound Creek, Elizabeth River, Rahway River, Yantacaw, or Third River, Morris Canal, Sheeter's Island, Ellis Island, Bedloe's Island, Governor's Island.

From the figures and altitude lines on the map, find the altitude of Eagle Rock, South Mountain Reservation, your own school, the highest point on Bergen Hill, the height of the Palisades. Take any point on the Palisades above Fort Lee, and find its altitude above the bottom of the Hudson River.

NOTE:—By means of the lines on the map, the altitude of any place may be quickly found. By means of the figures, find the depth of the Narrows; of the East River, at the Brooklyn Bridge and Hell Gate; of the Hudson River, over the McAdoo tunnels; of Newark Bay at the Central Railroad bridge and at the mouths of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers; of Kill von Kull; of the Passaic River at the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, the Bridge Street bridge, and at Belleville.

CHAPTER III.

Revision of the Course of Study

Geography

7A

After "Pittsburg" (p. 75) insert, "Study Newark under these heads:"

1. A type of the manufacturing and commercial city.
2. Part of New York and the metropolitan district of New Jersey.
3. Special advantages for residence and trade.

See Syllabus.

I.

Newark as a Type of the Manufacturing and Commercial City

Syllabus

Causes of Location and Growth.

Historical

Newark is among the small group of cities on the American continent that were settled from religious motives. Boston, Plymouth, Philadelphia, and New Haven are other cities in this group.

The first settlers came from Connecticut, which had adopted a constitution providing that any freeholder, no matter whether he was a member of church or not, could hold office and vote. An element of the population in that colony regarded this provision as "Christless and profane," to use their own words, and resolved to come out from among these people and establish a colony where all affairs should be administered "according to God and a Godly government"; in other words, where the state was the church, and the church the state. These emigrants from Connecticut settled Newark in 1666. For seventy-five years, in order to vote and hold office, one had to be a member of the First Church in Newark, still called the

First Church, and located on Broad Street near Mechanic Street.

The original settlers were secure in their possession, not only because of the grant from Governor Carteret, but also because they purchased the lands from the Hackensack Indians by regular treaty, and seemed to live amicably with the aborigines forever afterwards. (See the price paid the Indians—"History of Newark," p. 18.) We have no account of the molestation of the colony by the savages during all its history. Notwithstanding this, the colonists lived in continual fear of attack as shown by their going to church armed, posting armed sentinels during the service, and taking other precautions.

These early settlers were of Puritan stock, and believed in industry as a cardinal virtue. They were never tainted with the pernicious social prejudice developed from slavery among the British settlers of the south—a prejudice that condemned a man who worked with his hands to loss of caste and respectability. The religion of the Puritans was Calvinistic, and the creed of John Calvin in its emphasis on the dogma of equality of all men before God was the very blood and bone of democratic institutions. This democratic feeling persists in our great industrial city to the present day. Labor with the hands has always been held in honor in Newark.

Newark retains another Puritan characteristic—regard for the public schools. This sentiment has been strengthened and perpetuated by our large population of Germans with their rooted faith in public education. The schools of no city in the metropolitan district have a stronger hold upon the people than the Newark system.

Choosing a Site

The selection of this particular spot by the Connecticut Puritans under Captain Treat was due to a number of causes:

First, Governor Carteret had acquired possession of East Jersey, and was seeking settlers.

In the second place, all early settlements were made on the seashore or banks of a river. No doubt, the Newark

pioneers were influenced in their choice by the beautiful sweep of the curve of the Passaic as it enters between the bluffs of Kearny on the east and the high grounds on the west, now seen at Mt. Pleasant cemetery and farther north towards Belleville. (See map of "Newark and Vicinity.") In view of the present foul condition of the river and the effacement of its beauty by civilization, it requires an effort of the imagination to bring before the mind the appearance of the Passaic on that pleasant day in May, 1666, when the Puritans moored their bark in the clear water of the stream, with the wooded hills rising on either hand.

A third and very weighty reason was the proximity to New York harbor. When Captain Treat and his two companions came to New Jersey in advance of the others to choose a site it is pretty certain that they saw the splendid harbor of New York and realized the importance of settling near it. These men were not without vision.

Transportation

(See Civics—SB—Syllabus)

1. Advantages of New York

The growth of all large cities depends more on transportation than on any other single factor—transportation of food, raw materials, manufactured articles, and passengers to and from the city, and within the city. The expansion of New York and all the cities in the metropolitan district has gone hand in hand with the extension of the local transportation systems. The invention of the trolley car has been a powerful agency in extending American cities over wider territory and relieving the congestion of population.

New York has practically spread over a large part of Long Island, western Connecticut, southern New York state, and northern New Jersey.

Of all American cities, New York stands ahead in not only lines of railway communication to all points of the continent, but in being the greatest Atlantic seaport of

North America. These advantages give New York a commanding position in the commerce and industries of the world, and make it the point of exchange for the international commerce of the great North Atlantic basin. The construction of the Panama Canal will add still further to its advantages. Of course, all cities in the metropolitan district share these advantages.

2. Rivers

Towns and cities rise at the mouths of navigable rivers, where goods are trans-shipped between sea and land routes.

Note to the teacher:—Make a list of cities that owe their location and growth to the condition just named, whether they be inland, at the head of navigation, at the confluence of great rivers, at the fall line, or on the sea-shore.

3. Canals

The Manchester Ship Canal, thirty-five and one-half miles long, makes that inland city a seaport, and saves trans-shipment of raw cotton and other commodities by rail from Liverpool.

The Panama Canal will shorten the distance from all North Atlantic ports to Pacific ports of North America, one-half or more, and will bring the Atlantic coast of North America nearer to Australia and Japan than any European city, and will place New York, Boston, and Philadelphia on even terms with Liverpool, London and Hamburg in relation to sea distance from all the coast of China north of Hong Kong. (The projected ship canal for Newark. See topic "Newark Considered as a Part of the Port of New York," page .)

Note to the teacher:—Make a group of cities that have been affected by the construction of canals.

4. Harbors

Good harbors are necessary for large sea trade. The United States has many examples of important harbor types. The largest number of deep water harbors are

along the north Atlantic coast, while the steep Pacific coast has few of importance.

Note to the teacher:—Compare the number of seaports with good harbors in the North Atlantic with those in the South Atlantic; with those on the Pacific coast of North America; with those around the northern Pacific Ocean; with those around the Indian Ocean.

5. Railways

HISTORICAL: Before 1850 railways were regarded as local lines, each state aiming to secure internal improvements. They were intended originally to connect large bodies of water. Among the first railroads in New Jersey was the Camden and Amboy, connecting the Delaware River with New York Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. Among the first railroads in New York was one connecting the Hudson River at Albany with the Great Lakes. In the west, the first roads connected the Ohio and the Mississippi with the Great Lakes. Now the connection of water routes has ceased to be an aim unless the joining of ocean to ocean may be considered as the larger development of this aim. Railroads are now consolidated into great systems, have become national in scope and have ignored state lines entirely. (Hence the prominence of the Interstate Commerce Commission.) Geographies arrange states in homogeneous groups while the chief function of railways is to unite unlike regions, to carry agricultural products from agricultural states to manufacturing states, and to carry back manufactured goods. The railroads from Minnesota and Dakota bring lumber, flour, and grain to New York, and take back boots, shoes, and clothing. (See *Educational Review*, November, 1899.)

Our text books do not contain much railroad geography. The spread of population and industries in the United States has depended more on railroad communication than on natural geographical features. Most of North America has been developed as one section after another has been made accessible by railways. Many large cities

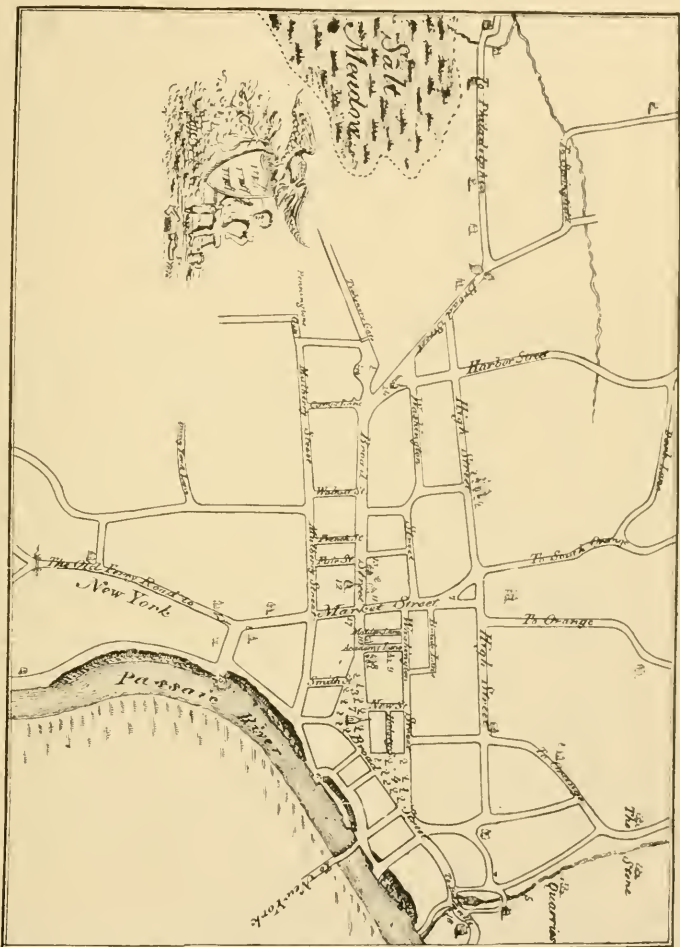
owe their growth to the railways. From a commercial standpoint, a knowledge of the railroads of the United States is more useful than a knowledge of rivers, lakes and bays.

Note to the teacher:—Make a list of cities that are great railway centers, and show how their growth has been promoted by the railroads. Make a study of the trunk lines passing through Newark, based on the following topics: the route and extent of the main line and its principal branches, cities through which it passes, sections reached, and products brought from these sections and carried to them. Note also the rivers and bodies of water reached, and points at which the line touches tide water. Add some details as to the passenger service, time schedule and provisions for convenience of travellers, passenger rates and freight charges from important points to Newark. Show how freights have been cheapened by larger and better locomotives, the invention of the air-brake, and the use of steel rails. With the aid of swift steel ships of mammoth size, it has become possible to deliver a bushel of wheat at Liverpool from North Dakota at a little over twenty cents; to place goods on the shelves of Chicago stores within ten days after they leave France.

Call attention to the advantages Newark enjoys as a manufacturing center, because of proximity to the coal mines, and the ease with which it can secure raw material from any part of the earth and export finished products. Find out (a) by what lines, and (b) from what sources Newark gets its supplies of hard coal, soft coal, meat, flour, vegetables, fruits, lumber, iron, bricks, building and paving stones, oil, hides and skins, cloth, silk, wool, cotton, paper, and rice.

6. Government

The chief functions of government are the protection of life and property. Bad government kills or cripples industry and trade. Morocco and Turkey are examples of bad government and its effect on commerce and indus-



THE SO-CALLED SHOEMAKER MAP OF NEWARK, PUBLISHED IN 1806

A note on the map forming a part of it says, "Newark is one of the most pleasant and flourishing towns in the United States. It is on the main road between New York and Philadelphia, nine miles from the former and eighty-seven from the latter. Its Stone Quarries are visited by Travellers from curiosity. It is noted for its Cider, the making of Carriages of all sorts, Coach Lace, Men's and Women's shoes. In the manufacture of this last article one-third of the inhabitants are constantly employed."

tries. The Federal Government has a Department of Commerce and Labor, and a Department of Agriculture. The government funds are used to improve rivers and harbors, dig canals, build lighthouses, and life-saving stations, and make sailing charts for ocean-going vessels. Ever since the foundation of the government, many American industries have been protected by a tariff.

(For a full discussion of all questions of commerce in relation to the growth of cities, consult "Adams' Commercial Geography." It is on the list. Tarr and McMurray and Redway also may be consulted with profit.)

II.

GREATER NEWARK AND NORTHERN NEW JERSEY CONSIDERED AS A PART OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

(See Carpenter's "North America.")

The Metropolitan District in New Jersey

An inspection of the map of "Newark and Vicinity" reveals plainly that the territory in New Jersey included within a radius of twenty miles from the City Hall in Manhattan is growing rapidly into a metropolitan community. If incorporated in one municipality, it would certainly become in the near future the first city in the world. Its growth and development each year are advancing by leaps and bounds, through the establishment of rapid and cheap communication between New York and every point of this district. Within this territory there are about a hundred different cities, towns, and post-offices. Among the cities, Newark is the largest, with 350,000 inhabitants; Jersey City second, and Paterson third. Over half the population of New Jersey is in this district.

Geography

The physical characteristics of this region west of the Hudson River are: First, the lowlands adjacent to the

Hudson River, and back of them, the rocky ridge extending from Jersey City Heights to the Palisades, and the magnificent scenery of the middle and upper Hudson; back of the ridge, the swampy tract of land known as the Newark and Hackensack marshes, the redemption of which, for industrial purposes, is now under way. West of the marshes, the land rises again to the summit of the Orange or Watchung Mountain, overlooking one of the loveliest residential districts in the whole world. When the meadows are redeemed, there will be a compact city stretching west from the Hudson to the Orange Mountain, and north and south from Paterson to Elizabeth.

Population

The population of the district is extremely heterogeneous. All the races come to New York, and the tides of immigration quickly sweep from Manhattan to New Jersey. Whole wards in Paterson, Passaic, Newark, and Elizabeth are composites of many nationalities. The population may be divided into foreigners and natives, and again into the industrial and residential classes. Those whose business is in New York and those who are employed in local industries compose the vast majority of the population. Some vote in one state and live in another. In Jersey City and Paterson the proprietors of the larger factories are non-residents. Not so in Newark. This does much to explain the freedom of Newark from strikes and bitter labor controversies, so common in manufacturing centers. Classes so differently situated and of such diversified nationalities find it difficult to know, much less to understand, one another. That these conditions are unfavorable for unity and harmonious growth is evident. Nevertheless concert of action among the residents is imperative in regard to many subjects.

One Intelligent Plan for the Whole Community

It is important that community growth should be intelligently directed, and not simply "happen" under the direction of separate communities, real estate operators, and private interests. If the community as a whole shall

continue to permit this separate policy of development. It will in the future have to contend with very difficult and expensive re-organization problems, such as are now facing the city of London. The tunnels, the proposed Hudson River bridges, electric trains that will land one from any part of this territory in the middle of Manhattan in a few minutes, will remove the barriers interposed by the river and the meadows to the growth of this great region.

The entire metropolitan district with respect to all public utilities and conveniences, such as transportation, water supply, lighting, disposal of sewage, public parks, and boulevards, should be developed as a unit. Some steps towards this end have already been taken, to wit:

1. Transportation

The Public Service Corporation in New Jersey radiates under a single management, in all directions through this region.

2. Sewerage

The Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission is about to construct a trunk sewer for the purpose of transforming the Passaic River from the condition of an open sewer into something approaching its original condition, before civilization reached its banks. The present condition of this river is a serious menace to the development of the great communities along its course. The further development of the sewerage plan embracing a much wider territory is essential to the growth of the district.

3. Parks and Boulevards

A system of public parks has been developed in Essex County, and a like movement is in progress, including the Palisades, west bank of the Hudson, southern counties of New York and northern counties of New Jersey, in one magnificent park system and playground for the metropolitan community. It does not require prophetic

vision to see that this one public work is destined to place this community in the front rank in this line of development. Boston, perhaps, is the only American city where an undertaking of similar magnitude marked by wise planning and splendid foresight has been undertaken.

4. Water Supply

Each municipality of this district has a separate water supply of its own. The Passaic Valley, Northern New Jersey, and the Catskill Mountains are available sources for a public water supply for the metropolitan district, and should be preserved and safeguarded under State control, in connection with the park system just referred to. New York City has under way a colossal aqueduct to get water from the mountains above West Point. Los Angeles is building an aqueduct 250 miles long to bring water from the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

SOME PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

The Water Front Around New York Harbor

In Manhattan the warehouses have been erected on the piers, in many cases necessitating exorbitant charges for wharfage and storage. The policy of the city is to procure the maximum revenue from its docks. In Brooklyn the water front is generally owned by manufacturers and railroad men, and is without adequate railroad connections. In Hoboken and Jersey City the front is owned almost exclusively by the railroad and steamship lines, and is without adequate warehouse facilities, but has the advantage of railroad connections. Staten Island shores cannot connect easily with railroads.

Trans-shipment of Freight

The present practice of re-handling a large portion of the tonnage of ocean-going vessels by the use of lighters and transfer barges is expensive. A hundred pounds of wheat can be landed in New York from North Dakota at

ten cents, while it costs three cents to get it from the car to the ship. For coastwise traffic there does not exist in the Port of New York any central point where trans-shipment to and from railroads can be made to embrace more than one or two trunk lines. The establishment of a railroad terminal on the western shore of Newark Bay would save millions of dollars by eliminating the harbor charges that are so heavy a tax on the commerce of the Port of New York.

Trunk Lines and a Connecting Terminal

All the trunk lines leading to the south, to the west and to the north, including the West Shore Road, pass over the Meadows, and could easily connect with this center. A small percentage of any cargo shipment is carried by any one railroad. The fact that Kill von Kull and the Newark Bay are now recognized by the United States Government as part of the Port of New York will secure channels deep enough for ocean-going vessels.

Docks for Ocean Steamers on the Newark Bay

The establishment of a system of docks on the west shore of the Bay in direct connection with the trunk lines will reduce the expense of trans-shipment from car to vessel and vessel to car, and will centralize commerce at this point. A terminal operating company will easily provide for transfer of cars to and from all trunk lines to this centre. Steamships at the docks would have cars of any of the trunk line railroads placed alongside, thus eliminating expensive lighterage and transfers.

Uses of the Meadows

The time has arrived for the reclamation of the Newark meadows, under municipal control and on a plan of development that will meet the future requirements of the entire community. If, instead, private interests are permitted to exploit these lands, a great opportunity will be lost, and their development in the future will be expensive.

There are four uses to which the meadows can be advantageously put: First, terminals for railroads; second, terminals for steamships; third, warehouses at these joint terminals; and fourth, manufacturing sites on the filled land lying farther back. Every manufacturing site would be properly connected with a general terminal and railroad system.

The Construction of a Ship Canal

The reclamation of the meadows involves as an essential feature, the construction of a ship canal from the point on the shores of Newark Bay where it is proposed to construct docks and wharves, to a point near the Lehigh Valley bridge over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The material from the excavation of this canal will fill in and raise the surface of the meadows for some distance back from either side of the canal. These filled-in sites will be used for factories. The railroad terminal and the canal will give all needed transportation facilities for these factories.

The filled in area can be extended by the use of the material dredged by the United States Government in deepening the channel of Newark Bay.

The other plan of reclamation involves dyking and draining—the plan pursued in Holland.

The completion of this great work will do more than any single agency to enable Newark to capitalize the advantages arising from her situation as part of the Port of New York.

Bridges and the Meadow Roads

The Meadow roads known as the Turnpike and the Plank Road are far from being the great arteries that they should be to accommodate the ever-increasing tides of inter-urban traffic. They should be transformed into broad boulevards beautified with parkways of trees, grass, and shrubbery, and fitted by their structure and beauty to link the great municipalities at either end.

Before Newark Bay can be properly utilized for navi-

gation, the three lower railroad bridges should be superseded by tunnels or the lines deflected to cross the rivers above the bay. Bridges also impede the navigation of the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, and traffic on the railroads using the bridges. (See map.)

(See "Report of Advisory Dock and Meadow Reclamation Commission, June 25, 1908." Also the subsequent reports of the consulting engineers; "Report of the Inter-Urban Committee of the Board of Trade," December, 1906; "The Third American City," by Amory H. Bradford.)

NOTE:—In presenting this subject make constant use of the map of Newark and the map of "Newark and Vicinity."

III.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF NEWARK FOR TRADE AND RESIDENCE

Newark's Leading Industries

Newark is the home of celluloid, its manufacture being peculiar to this city; has the largest fine jewelry manufacturing centre in the United States; and is a great centre for chemicals, varnishes, lacquers, and paints. It excels in the superiority of its cutlery, and manufactures a greater variety of metal novelties than any other city of the United States. Newark's shoes are worn the world over.

Two hundred and forty-five distinct branches of manufactures and fifty distinct lines of industry are carried on here. The city ranks fourteenth in population, and in the aggregate value of manufactured products, it ranks ahead of thirty states, and eleventh among the cities of the United States.

As a matter of historical note, Newark produced the first malleable iron in America, built the first locomotive engine to travel up a grade, the first electrical dynamo made in the world, and made the first patent leather in America.

Some conditions that go to make Newark a great manufacturing centre have already been touched upon. Its nearness to coal mines, proximity to New York Harbor, its location in the centre of the most densely populated district of the United States, the ease of obtaining raw materials from any part of the earth, and of shipping products, all mark Newark as a great manufacturing city. "Greater Newark" is a large, compact city, numbering over half a million people, and embracing the municipalities of East Orange, Orange, West Orange, South Orange, Bloomfield, Montclair, Belleville, Irvington, Kearny, East Newark, and Arlington. If incorporated in one municipality, it would rank ninth in population among the cities of the United States. Trolley lines radiate from Newark in all directions through this great city. Inspection of the map of "Newark and Vicinity" reveals plainly the fact that the slope of the Orange Mountain and the plain at its base extending from Paterson on the north to Rahway and beyond, on the south, is sure to be the site in the near future of one of the largest cities in our country.

Population

New York is the greatest Italian city in the world, having over a million of this race, while every nation is represented there. In some of the Newark schools fifteen different languages are spoken by the children. It is in the assimilation and Americanization of these mixed nationalities that the public schools of our city are called upon to do most valuable work. The growth of the city and population during the last decade was phenomenal, being 41 per cent.

Educational

(See leaflet that is part of this syllabus.) The expansion of our school system demanded by the growth of population; the building of high schools, normal schools, and special schools, adapted to all classes and every need of our people, have all required in recent years enormous outlays that have been willingly met by the taxpayers.

The Free Public Library was built, equipped, and is maintained at our own expense. Instead of waiting for the people to come, the library has gone out seeking the people, through branches, sub-stations, and the circulation of small libraries through the schools.

Other educational institutions are the New Jersey Historical Library, the College of Pharmacy, a law school, technical school, parochial schools, business colleges, public playgrounds, and a Young Men's Christian Association. Recently \$300,000 has been subscribed by our citizens for the establishment of a Young Women's Christian Association, to do for the young women of the city what has been done for its young men.

In all higher and special education, the great Universities, professional and technical schools, museums, libraries, and art collections of New York afford unrivaled opportunities to all who live in Newark.

Shade Trees

Since the year 1904 the Shade Tree Commission has set out 20,000 trees in the city streets. These trees are scattered over three hundred miles of streets. This commission is one of the most valuable agencies for the beautifying of our city. (See leaflet.)

County Parks and Boulevards

Essex County Park Commission has taken many bogs and waste places through the county and transformed them into places of surpassing beauty. Weequahic Park was a dismal swamp and is now a charming lake of eight acres, a popular resort for health and pleasure. The Commission has laid out a system of boulevards connecting the various parks, established playgrounds for children, game fields for the grown-ups, placed boats on the lakes, and provided field houses for those who play tennis and baseball. Greater Newark stands in the front rank of American cities in its provisions for the enjoyment of the world of out-of-doors by all the people. (See leaflet.)

Transportation

Newark enjoys special advantages as a commercial center, owing to the large number of trunk line railways centering here, and the proximity of the city to New York Harbor. Local communication between all parts of Greater New York and Greater Newark has recently been improved by the opening of tunnels under the North River. Trolley service of the city is continually improving, extends to the remotest suburbs, and has done more than any single agency to expand the city.

Many of our streets are lighted by flaming arc lamps, so that Broad Street and Market Street, the two business thoroughfares of the city, are brilliantly illuminated at light. (See leaflet on Streets.)

Leading Manufactures of Newark

The United States census of 1905 gives Newark's leading manufactures and the value of the product of each as follows:

Leather—tanned, curried, and finished.....	\$13,000,000
Malt liquors	nearly 11,000,000
Jewelry	9,250,000
Foundry and machine shop products.....	6,250,000
Felt hats	4,500,000
Chemicals	nearly 4,000,000
Varnishes	“ 3,000,000
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	2,500,000
Boots and shoes.....	2,250,000

Some Figures for the Year 1909

Total deposits in banks and Building and Loan Associations of Newark.....	\$119,000,000
Total outgoing bank clearings.....	500,000,000
Total value of Newark's manufactures (1910)	202,512,000
Assessed valuation of real estate and personal property (1911).....	363,272,000
Bonded debt of city, Dec. 31, 1910.....	13,804,200
Bonded debt of Water Dept., Dec. 31, 1910	12,667,000

Total bonded debt.....	26,471,200
Amount in sinking fund, Dec. 31, 1910....	7,309,637
Population of the city of Newark in 1910 was	350,000
The population in 1900 was.....	247,000

Municipal Sanitation

The health of the city is cared for by the Board of Health. All builders are obliged to submit plans of the plumbing in new dwellings to the Board of Health. In the City Dispensary, medicine is prescribed by various district physicians free, and vaccination is also free. The Board of Health controls two laboratories, one bacteriological and one chemical. In the former, antitoxin is made and given free for the treatment of people residing in the city. All schools are under medical inspection by a staff consisting of a chief, thirty-two assistant physicians, and eight nurses.

Newark has many hospitals, the largest and most complete, the City Hospital, being under the care of the city. The Eye and Ear Infirmary is for the treatment of the poor only. The city maintains a sanatorium at Verona for the treatment of tuberculosis cases, and an Isolation Hospital at Belleville for cases of contagious disease. The city also supports a system of public baths. The county maintains a hospital for the insane at Overbrook, under the management of the Board of Freeholders.

The general health conditions of the city show a steady improvement as indicated in the average death rate extending over a period of years. In 1894 the average death rate was 22.28, and for the year of 1910 sixteen per thousand. Cleaner streets, care in house plumbing, and in the construction of school buildings, enforcement of tenement house laws, vigilant safeguarding of the water and milk supply, proper disposal of sewage, and the increase in parks, the "lungs of the city," are all tending to make Newark more healthy.

Newark has a water supply brought from the mountains in the northern part of the State, and unsurpassed in purity.

Public Buildings

The City Hall, the home of the municipal government, is a beautiful building, costing over \$2,500,000. It is built of New Hampshire granite. The interior construction is of marble. The building is one of the best of its kind, excellently adapted to its purpose.

The Essex County Court House is built of white marble. The interior decorations are of special interest. There are nine marble and bronze figures symbolizing Law, designed by Andrew O'Connor, and mural paintings by the famous American artists, E. H. Blashfield, H. O. Walker, C. Y. Turner, Kenyon Cox, Will Low, and Howard Pyle. This is a building of great beauty, standing at the head of Market Street.

The Free Public Library was opened to the public on March 19, 1901. The exterior of the building resembles the Public Library, Boston. The interior is strikingly beautiful. The vestibule in white Italian marble and mosaic, opens into the central rectangular court, with wainscoting of marble, plaster frieze and ceiling decorated in color. The court is open to the sky-light roof, with hall-ways at each floor in the form of arcades surrounding the open centre space. An imposing broad marble stairway rises through the middle of the court.

The equipment of the building embraces, in addition to the usual departments, a children's room, school department, museum, lecture rooms, art gallery, and science museum. The book stacks are in a detached fire-proof building.

The Newark Library is a splendid lesson to everyone who enters its doors. The beautiful marble in the inner court, the woodwork of quartered oak, simply treated, the right use of color, the pottery, bronzes, marbles, and paintings make the interior dignified and artistic. The Library keeps before the people the truest and best in art as a permanent object lesson.

The Library has a prominent position in the educational life of the city. Its various lecture rooms for meetings of classes, clubs, educational and philanthropic so-

cities, are seldom unoccupied. Our Library is the social centre of the higher life of our city.

The building cost \$315,000. In January, 1909, there were 143,493 volumes in the Library.

Among the commercial structures of the city, the Prudential Insurance Company buildings rank first in beauty and magnitude. The architecture is Romanesque Gothic, with gabled dormers, finials, gargoyles, and battlemented towers. The features of special beauty are the richly carved doorways, the corridors, faced with colored marbles, and sectioned by pilasters, an assembly room with timbered roof of oak, richly carved in the Old English style, walls finished in colored marble, and mural paintings symbolizing the benefits of life insurance.

A power plant supplies heat and light to all the buildings, and power to fifty elevators and twenty printing presses. The floor space in all the buildings amounts to over twenty acres, and four thousand people work within the walls every day.

The Company paid nearly \$800,000 in taxes to Newark, and had \$75,000,000 income for the year 1910; has 30,000 employes, 9,000,000 policyholders, and \$2,000,000,000 insurance in force.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance building, one of the most beautiful in our city, is built of white marble in the Italian renaissance style with an imposing front of Corinthian columns. It cost \$1,700,000. For the year 1910, this company had \$26,000,000 revenue, \$550,000,000 insurance in force, and paid \$122,000 to the city in taxes.

Among the more recent of the commercial structures is the Firemen's Insurance Building, sixteen stories high, and standing at the corner of Market and Broad Streets. Its great height overtopping all surrounding structures, and giving a wide view for miles in every direction, makes it the most conspicuous landmark in the city.

The building is of fire-proof material throughout. The first and second stories are entirely of marble, the upper floors, marble and terra cotta, with steel beams and concrete floors throughout. Even the furniture in the cleri-

cal department is made entirely of steel, while the officers' rooms and directors' rooms are finished in East India mahogany and leather, with furniture of the same material.

Newark Government

One reason for Newark's growth is the wise financial conduct of the city government. During the last fifty years of vigorous growth Newark and Essex County have spent many millions for good water, schools, parks, public buildings and paving. These colossal expenditures have all been made with wisdom and clean hands, and have given us municipal assets of great and lasting value. They enhance our civic pride, especially when we reflect upon the unhappy experience of many cities in the construction of great public works. No wild schemes of improvement that have wrecked the credit of many cities have gained a foothold in Newark. We have been slow to meet problems at times, like the question of a pure water supply some years ago, the present congestion at the "Four Corners," the projected ship canal, and meadow reclamation, but the debate and investigation of all elements of the problem entailed by the delay are apt to secure the adoption of the best plans. The thing that indicates the financial strength of any institution, public or private, is the ability to borrow money easily at a low rate of interest. Newark's funded debt of over \$26,000,00 bears interest at the average rate of a little over four per cent.

(See report of the Inter-Urban Committee of the Board of Trade, December, 1906.)



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEWARK, N. J. CORNER-STONE
LAID SEPTEMBER, 1787. OPENED JANUARY 1, 1791

Part II

Course of Study in Civic Hygiene and Civics with Syllabi

PATRIOTISM

There was recently in a child's paper a picture of an old man who was showing a gun to a little boy, and underneath was written the stupid title, "A Lesson in Patriotism." Many people think patriotism always has something to do with guns and swords and killing foreign foes; but nineteen times out of twenty patriotism has nothing to do with these.

It is a great mistake to suppose that patriotism must have something to do with war, but it is true that every patriot must be willing to overthrow whatever threatens his country. Our enemies to-day, however, do not wear uniforms, and do not use gunpowder. But we have real enemies within our borders. One of them is disease. We have conquered yellow fever, we are still fighting tuberculosis and many diseases that can be prevented. Very many more people die every year from bad air, bad water, and bad milk than were ever killed in any year of war. Doctors, nurses, and health boards, who are fighting disease, are doing the highest kind of patriotic work. Colonel Waring, who cleaned New York's dirty streets as they were never cleaned before, saved 15,000 lives, and deserved a monument as much as any general.

Our two greatest enemies are ignorance and crime. Everywhere they are attacking us and keeping people poor and wretched. Whoever is fighting intemperance, or gambling, or bribery, or waste, or dirt, or ugliness, whoever is working hard to make his country honest and clean and beautiful, is doing patriotic work. The rarest kind of patriotism is the every-day kind that makes no fuss and marches right on without any drum, or music, or hurrahs. There are heroes and traitors and deserters in time of peace as well as in war. The man who is too lazy to vote, or to take the trouble to find out how he ought to vote, is a deserter from his post of duty. When his city summons him to go to the polls and to put the best men in office, if he sits caring nothing about it, or if he, worst of all, is so foolish as to sell his vote, he does

not deserve the great privilege of being an American citizen.

Patriotism means service to our city as much as to our country. If we do not serve the little part of the country that we have seen, how can we serve the whole country which we have not seen? Patriotism must begin at home. The first duty of every patriot is to see that he is friendly to his neighbors, and that his own backyard and street and ward are just as clean and orderly as they can be.

Many years ago, when the first settlers came to Massachusetts, every young man, when he went for the first time to vote, took an oath which every new voter to-day would do well to take for himself if he would be worthy of the high name of patriot.

FROM THE FREEMAN'S OATH, 1634.

I do solemnly bind myself that I will give my vote as I shall judge in mine own conscience may best conduce to the public weal, so help me God.

(Extract taken from the "Civic Reader for New Americans," and written by Lucia Ames Mead.)

COURSE OF STUDY

Grade 4B

NOTE:—The teaching of physiology and hygiene in grades 4B to 5A (inclusive) is made the basis for instruction in Civics, which begins as a separate subject in grade 6B. See Course of Study in Civics.

Protection of Health

Food and milk inspection. Sanitary plumbing. Disposal of sewage, garbage, and rubbish. Smallpox and vaccination. Diphtheria and antitoxin. Fumigation and disinfectants.

Personal cleanliness, clean homes, and clean premises. (See "Good Health.")

Stimulants and narcotics.

Methods of milk and food inspection employed in Newark. How milk and water are purified. A model dairy farm. Powers of the Board of Health.

Duties

Cultivation of the home virtues; especially obedience to authority and thoughtfulness for others. Observance of all rules of the Board of Health.

Reading

Read "The Community and the Citizen," "Town and City," "Good Health," and "The Body at Work."

See book list prepared by Free Public Library.

NOTE:—From the topics assigned to this grade, the teacher will select those which she can teach most effectively in the allotted time.

COURSE OF STUDY

Grade 4A

Protection of Health

Tuberculosis. (See Tuberculosis Circular issued by Board of Health; also see "Town and City," chap. 24.) Expectoration. Quarantine of houses. Sources of Newark water supply. (See "Town and City," chaps. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17.) Pure water and typhoid fever. Well water. Dangers to home life in cities. Inspection of tenements in cities. (See "Town and City," chap. 2; also Riis' "Battle With the Slums," not listed.) Powers of the city Board of Health with respect to all these questions.

Epidemics of typhoid. Filtering. Yellow fever in Cuba and the mosquito. Health of Japanese army in the late war with Russia. Disposal of garbage and sewage in other cities. Functions of the State and Federal Governments in protecting the health of citizens.

Stimulants and narcotics.

Reading

See under Grade 4B.

Duties

See under Grade 4B.

NOTE:—From the topics assigned to this grade, the teacher will select those which she can teach most effectively in the allotted time.

COURSE OF STUDY

Grade 5B

Protection of Health

Sanitation in the school. Medical inspectors. Health Board physicians. Dispensaries. Parks. Playgrounds. Public bath-houses. Hospitals and ambulances. Street cleaning.

Powers and functions of the city government with respect to these questions.

Stimulants and narcotics.

Methods of cleaning the streets in Newark. The public bath-houses and playgrounds. Juvenile street cleaning leagues.

Colonel Waring's "White Wings" in New York.

Reading

See under Grade 4B.

Duties

See under Grade 4B.

NOTE:—From the topics assigned to this grade, the teacher will select those which she can teach most effectively in the allotted time.

Syllabus

The chief topic for this grade is the sanitation of the school. The children will learn about this through the visits of the medical inspector and nurses to the schools and homes. The teacher should read to the class the rules for medical inspection of the schools, found on page

267 of the Report of the Board of Education, for the year 1909. The teacher and children should make a list of agencies and conditions that affect the health of the school.

A large map of the city, and also the map of "Newark and Vicinity" should be used in locating the parks, playgrounds, public bath-houses, hospitals.

Street cleaning is very important, although placed last in the list of topics. The interest of the children in clean streets should be cultivated. The paving of streets has been the most marked advance towards securing clean streets in all cities in recent years. Dry sweeping of the streets is not sanitary, any more than dry sweeping of a house or school is sanitary. (Why? What is the vacuum cleaning process? See Morton Street and Lafayette Street Schools, and City Hall.) Discuss with the pupils dry sweeping of the streets. Have a committee in the class appointed, to get all the information on the way the streets are swept and cleaned, and report to the class, as to the following particulars: First, what time are the streets cleaned, day or night? Second, are they cleaned with or without sprinkling? Third, are machines used for flushing the streets? Fourth, are any streets left uncleaned or not cleaned properly? The advantages of all these different features should be discussed before the class. (See chapter on "Dust and Cleanliness" in "Good Health," and chapters 5, 6 and 7, in "Town and City.") It is recommended that "A Clean Street League" be formed in every class to try to get cleaner streets. No street can be kept clean unless the people help.

THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHER CITIES

Colonel Waring, in New York, gave the greatest impulse to clean streets. A city is judged by its streets. In Hartford, Connecticut, a club of women was organized with the object of cleaning the city. The club addressed letters to property holders, requesting co-operation, induced the city to furnish cans for waste at the corners

of the streets, and made it a punishable offense to scatter papers or refuse. A school league was formed and street cleaners put in uniform. In Chicago, in 1897, a woman was appointed Chief Inspector of Streets and Alleys, to the great satisfaction of the community. The children formed a clean city league. In New York, Colonel Waring established leagues in many of the schools.

In San Francisco, a Merchants' Association, composed of business men, published a paper attacking the condition of the streets, calling for improved methods of street cleaning, and offered to see to the cleaning of any block within a certain district if the merchants on that block would pay ten cents a day for a frontage of twenty-five feet.

But notwithstanding popular interest, upon the city itself must fall the chief burden of keeping the streets clean. Popular interest is mainly important for its effect on officials. In 1888, only fifty-three miles of paved streets in New York were cleaned daily. In 1897, 433 miles were cleaned daily. Over two thousand men who had no pride in their work have been converted into an army of 2,500 men, proud of their work, and assured of a position as long as they are efficient.

Parks

The question of parks, and their value to a city should be brought to the attention of the children. Parks are known as the "Lungs of a city," because they are breathing places, and supply pure air. Locate all the parks in Essex County on the map of "Newark and Vicinity," and impress upon the children that one thing that our city and county have to be especially proud of is the park system, not surpassed probably by any city in the United States. Do not fail to impress upon them their duty with respect to these parks, that the damaging of trees, shrubbery, plucking of flowers, or the injury of anything whatsoever, in the park, is a wrong to the community, and that everyone, no matter how big or how little, has a definite duty with respect to all these things.

Each teacher should be provided with a copy of the sanitary code of the Board of Health of the City of Newark, and bring to the attention of the class the regulations of the Board, bearing on streets, removal of garbage, and filth of any kind in the streets.

Playgrounds

Three systems of playgrounds are in active operation in Newark and Essex County. First: One under the control of the Board of Education, mainly conducted on school grounds. Second: Playgrounds under the direction and control of the Playground Commission appointed by the mayor, and empowered to establish playgrounds in different parts of the city. Third: A system of playgrounds in the public parks, under the control of the Park Commission. The playgrounds are conceived by the Commission to be an essential part of the equipment of the great play places of the county.

Playgrounds of Newark

(Extract from leaflet prepared by Randall D. Warden, Supervisor of Physical Training.)

There are twenty-four school playgrounds in the city of Newark. They open the first week in July and last seven weeks, closing about two weeks before the regular school term begins. The Board of Education provides a supervisor, an assistant supervisor, a special manual training teacher, and a special folk dancing teacher to organize the work. Each playground is separated into two sections, one for the boys and one for the girls, and over these is placed a director with several assistants. Women teachers are provided for the girls, and young college men are usually in charge of the boys. The average daily attendance is about ten thousand children.

The equipment is large, consisting of heavy and light apparatus, manual training supplies, kitchen and gardening supplies, athletic and gymnastic equipment. To illustrate, take one playground. In that we shall find twelve large swings, twelve see-saws, two shoot-the-chutes, two rocker boats, holding twenty children each,

a horizontal bar, three climbing poles, three climbing ropes, two flying rings, a horizontal ladder, an inclined ladder, parallel bars, a buck, a jumping pit, a giant stride, jumping standards, indoor base balls, volley balls, basketballs, soccer boot-balls, bean bags, oat bags, jumping ropes, rope quoits, peg boards, etc.

The cost of maintaining these playgrounds amounts to about twenty thousand dollars a year, but the relative cost for each pupil attending during the season is about three and a half cents.

To see the many activities carried on in these playgrounds is to return to the scenes of one's childhood. Games of ball, the games "Cat and Mice," "Farmer in the Dell," "Looby Loo," and "London Bridge," may be seen in one part of the playground, and in another may be seen groups of boys leaping over the buck, or performing on the parallel or horizontal bars. Here a group is working on the giant stride, there a group of children sliding down the shoot-the-chutes. The swings and teeters work all day long, and in and out the building go groups of children passing to their drills or dances or to and from the game room, the kindergarten, or the manual training room. All is bustle and activity, all is delight and at five o'clock the weary children return to their homes, tired, but with happy faces and perhaps with some new resolve to gain in skill of strength or mind for another day.

Park Playgrounds

The Essex County Park Commission has seven playgrounds, widely scattered through the city of Newark and Essex County. These playgrounds are large, open spaces, many of them more play fields or athletic fields than playgrounds. They are organized by one supervisor, and each is divided into two sections, one for boys and one for girls. The Commission usually provides two teachers for each section. The attendance is large, and the equipment ample. In many cases, they have wading pools and field houses. Their activities are not as diversified as in the

school playgrounds, being mainly centres of competitive games, such as baseball or basketball.

The Playground Commission

The mayor annually appoints a playground commission, which has, at the present time, three playgrounds in operation. These playgrounds are organized by a supervisor. They are open all the year round, and maintain club houses for the use of the neighborhood. Each playground has a force of about four teachers. The boys and girls are not separated. The organization is largely local control.

The Commission has been handicapped by lack of funds to carry out the full scope of its plans. The equipment is large and the activities vary in degree, a good deal of attention being paid to theatricals and group undertakings.

COURSE OF STUDY

Grade 5A

Protection of Health

Brief review of Grades 4B and 4A.

Smoke nuisance. Noise ordinance. Location of slaughter houses, stables, and other buildings detrimental to health.

The state government and the pollution of streams. (See Report of Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission.) The labor of women and children. The tuberculosis sanatorium. The quarantine of other states.

The Federal Government and the inspection of meats in the packing houses. The adulteration of foods. The quarantine of ships. Sanitation in the Panama Canal zone.

Powers and functions of the State and Federal Governments with respect to hygiene and sanitation.

Stimulants and narcotics.

History of the demand for meat inspection. Some famous cases of quarantine of one city or state by an-

other. Regulation of the labor of women and children in England. The quarantine station in New York harbor. Dr. Koch and the tubercle bacilli.

Reading

See under Grade 4B.

Duties

See under Grade 4B.

NOTE:—From the topics assigned to this grade, the teacher will select those which she can teach most effectively in the allotted time.

Syllabus

“Pure Food Law.”

A national law checks inter-state commerce in adulterated, misbranded, poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, liquors, and medicines. The first change effected in food products was in labels. Fictitious names that are mere trade names must be removed from the cans. Syrups that are compounds of maple and cane can no longer be sold as maple syrup. Food bearing a geographical name must really come from the country it purports to come from. Java coffee must come from the island of Java. Brazil coffee, from Brazil. Where coffee is coated with lemon juice, flaxseed, gelatine, or lime water, it must be so labeled. The same is true of rice polished with glucose, tale, paraffin or rice starch. (12 barrels of candy eggs were recently seized by the United States Marshal in Newark because they were coated with tale instead of sugar.) Milk caramels are misbranded if they contain no milk; whipped cream caramels, if they contain no cream; peaches and cream caramels, when they contain neither peaches nor cream. The flavoring extracts entering into inter-state commerce are all relabeled. Only extracts made from the vanilla bean can now be called “vanilla extracts.” (30 gallons of impure vanilla extract were recently seized in this city by a United States Marshal.)

In drugs and medicines, the label must indicate what proportion of alcohol is in the drug, or of morphine, cocaine, chloroform, chloride. Great changes are seen in the labeling of whiskey and wines. Between June 30, 1906, and July, 1907, general food laws or sweeping amendments to old laws were passed in thirty-two states. Dr. Mitchell, Secretary of the Board of Health of New Jersey, states that the act has diminished to a very large extent, the shipment of adulterated foods and drugs into the State. (Secure a copy of New Jersey's "Pure Food Law.")

Secure copies of the ordinances on smoke nuisance and noise, also a copy of the ordinance governing the location of slaughter houses, stables, and other buildings detrimental to health. The code of the Board of Health, section 830, provides that slaughter houses shall not be allowed in the city without a permit from the Board of Health, and in section 834, it lays down rules as to the condition in which stables must be kept.

The code of the Board of Health, Section 829a, provides that no rabbits, guinea pigs, pigeons, ducks, geese, or other fowls shall be kept in the city, except under a permit granted by the Board of Health, and that no animals of any kind shall be kept in tenement houses or tenement house yards, neither shall animals be permitted to run at large.

The building code of the city of Newark, Chap. 14, Sec. 80 (See *Newark Evening News*, Wednesday, December 28, 1910), provides that no stable for horses or cattle shall be within forty feet of a dwelling house, church or public building, within the present fire limits, or within thirty feet, if outside the fire limits. Stables for horses, only, may be erected not less than twenty feet from a dwelling house, church or public building, provided they are built of brick, and meet the requirements of the sanitary code of the Board of Health.

The location of all water-closets is strictly regulated by the building code of the city. (See Chap. 21, Sec. 129.)

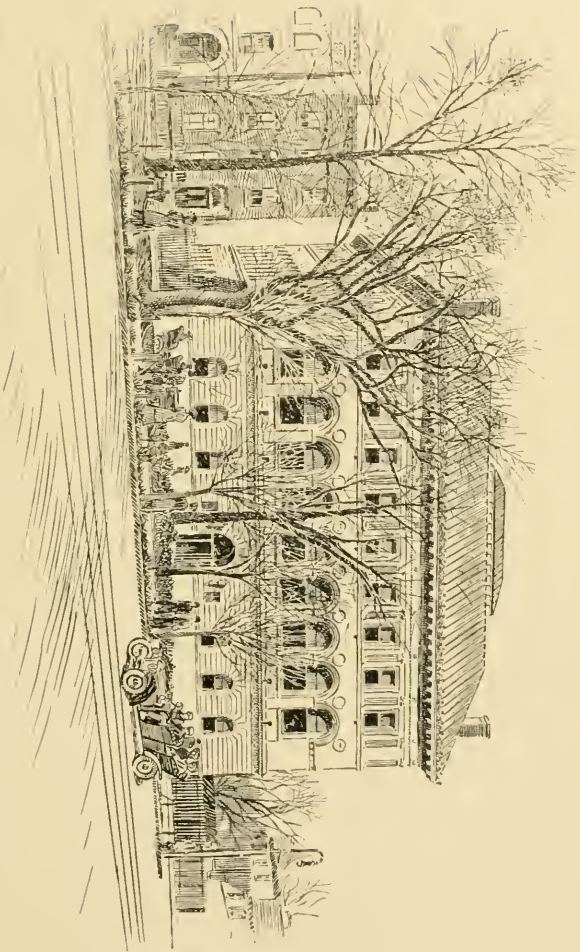
The same section regulates the establishment of any dangerous business.

The Labor of Women and Children

The labor of women and children is strictly regulated by law. The work of women is restricted because of its effect upon the home, for the woman is the home maker and the mother. The labor of young children is forbidden for two reasons. First: Childhood is the time for education, and if a child is put to work too soon, he loses this privilege. Our government more than any other in the world, requires that its citizens should be educated, because they are the rulers. (For rules determining the time when children may go to work, see pamphlet "The Public School System of Newark," issued by the Board of Education.) Second: The child, if shut up in a factory or confined too closely to hard labor is sure to suffer physically, and is too often placed in surroundings pernicious to morals. (Investigate the labor of children in the glass works of New Jersey, and in the cotton mills of the South.)

Quarantine

The word is derived from a word meaning "forty," for the reason that a vessel coming into port was detained forty days before it was permitted to discharge its passengers or cargo, for fear of introducing contagious disease. The word has come to apply to all segregation of people afflicted with contagious disease. The National Government has a quarantine station in all seaports to prevent the introduction of disease from foreign countries. No ship can discharge its cargo in New York Harbor until its passengers have passed the inspection of the health officer, and if a case of contagious disease is discovered, all on board are detained or "quarantined" until the period of danger has passed. Dr. Barringer, a former Superintendent of Schools of Newark, was once detained in lower New York Bay for something like two weeks, and not allowed to land, be-



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cause the vessel on which he was a passenger, came into port with a case of contagious disease on board.

Houses may be quarantined, but disinfection and fumigation at the present day, have largely taken the place of quarantine. Houses where there are cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria are still quarantined by placing a notice on the door warning people not to enter.

In former times, when epidemics of contagion broke out in cities, they were quarantined by all neighboring cities, and a cordon of police or soldiers stretched around the city to prevent anyone from entering or leaving, but the science of modern sanitation has rendered such drastic remedies unnecessary, and substitutes prevention like vaccination for smallpox, uses antitoxin for diphtheria, and fumigates to kill germs of other diseases.

The protection of the health of the city is almost altogether in the hands of the local and state governments, but the National Government also has an important duty to perform, as indicated above, in the quarantining of cases of contagious disease from foreign countries.

The powers of the State and local health boards are very wide and rigorous, for the reason that they are dealing with questions of life and death very often, and the health of a community, the same as the health of an individual, is a prime consideration. Hence, the large powers which these boards possess.

(On the question of Quarantine, see Dunn's "The Community and the Citizen," p. 60, and "Town and City," Chapters 21 and 22.)

NOTE:—Do not fail to read to the class the story of Dr. Reed, Surgeon of the United States Army in Cuba, who discovered that yellow fever was propagated by the mosquito. The remedy now is isolation, by secluding the patient behind mosquito netting. Also in some magazine if possible, secure the story of the cleaning up of Havana, and almost all the cities of Cuba, that were the breeding places of the terrible scourge, yellow fever.

COURSE OF STUDY IN CIVICS

Juvenile Leagues in the Schools.

The teaching of civics, in order to be effective, must embrace some form of civic activity. The children should do something for the good of the community, that is, for the neighborhood, or the city.

The most obvious fields of activity are the school, the building, the yard or playgrounds, and the surrounding streets. Whatsoever is offensive and unsightly, detrimental to health, or in violation of law, is a proper field for investigation and action. The litter of papers and refuse; marks on sidewalks, buildings, and fences; mutilation, vandalism, and damage of any kind to property; cleanliness of the school building, and the surrounding streets, dooryards, and pavements; observance of the ordinances for the disposal of garbage by the scavenger and people in the community; protection and care of shade trees; improper advertisements, illegal signs and billboards; unnecessary noises in the streets around the school, including cries of street vendors and barking of dogs, and blowing of horns; the display of objectionable pictures and cards in the windows of stores—all supply opportunities to the teachers and principals to drill the pupils in practical civics, and train them for good citizenship.

“Every community needs personal devotion, not the sentimental devotion of the man who says he loves his mother, and does nothing to support her in her declining years, but the devotion shown by personal sacrifice and willingness to take trouble.”

Pledge

Our pupils reverently pledge allegiance to our flag and country, why not to the city? I suggest that the children take the following pledge, adapted from the circular. “The Good Citizen Says:”

“I am a citizen of Newark. I will do nothing to desecrate her soil, pollute her air, or degrade her children—

my brothers and sisters. I will try to make her beautiful and her citizens healthy and happy, so that she may be a desired home for myself now, and for her children in days to come."

Plan of Organization

If separate civic activity cannot prevail in each grade, there should be at least one league acting for the whole school. A list of subjects suitable for investigation and civic action on the part of the children is given in the work prescribed for each grade.

COURSE OF STUDY

Grade 6B

(See Syllabus.)

Subjects suggested for investigation by the grade, and for such remedial action as conditions may require. (See "Juvenile Leagues in the Schools" page —.)

1. Street lights—their proper placing and protection.
2. Sale of explosives and a sane Fourth of July.
3. Tenement houses. Fire escapes.
4. Conditions under which milk is kept and sold in stores.

The teacher and principal may substitute others.

The Community or Social Group

A community is a group of people living in a single locality, having common interests and subject to common laws. Every one receives from (rights, privileges) and gives (duties and obligations) to the life of the community. This is citizenship. ("The Community and the Citizen," Arthur William Dunn, Chapters II, III, IV.)

The family, the class, the school, the club, the city, the county, the state, the nation, as communities or social groups.

Protection of Life and Property

Danger from fire, fire department, water supply, construction of buildings, building ordinances, fire insurance, street lighting.

Regulation of certain kinds of business for safety—liquor traffic, sale of explosives, pawn shops, speed of cars, railroad crossings.

Reading and Reference

Each teacher should have a copy of "The Community and the Citizen," "Town and City," "Good Health," and "Emergencies." They are all on the list.

NOTE:—From the topics assigned to this grade, the teacher will select those which she can teach most effectively in the allotted time.

Syllabus

In discussing the family as a social group, ask: What are the common interests of the family? Common laws? What other rights and privileges have members of the family? What are the duties of members of the family? Be careful to point out that the duties of a member of a family are the same as the duties of a good citizen, and that therefore a good home is the best school for good citizenship. Ask the same questions with respect to the city. Have the class make as long a list as possible, of the rights and privileges of citizens, and especially of the duties of every citizen, both official and unofficial. (See "The Community and the Citizen," Chapter VI.)

Secure from the Building Department in the City Hall, a list of the fire limits, and trace them out on the large map of the city of Newark, using also the small map. Learn the distinction between the low service and high service hydrants. (See the report of the Board of Fire Commissioners for 1909.) For regulations governing the construction of buildings, in order to lessen the danger of fire, see the Building Code of the city of Newark (*Newark Evening News*, December 28, 1910).

In the matter of law-breakers, impress upon the children that every one, no matter how bad a criminal, is entitled to a fair trial, and is presumed to be innocent until he is proven guilty; must have witnesses called for his side, counsel assigned to him, and all the ad-

vantages and powers necessary to secure a fair trial—in other words, justice.

Impress upon the children the necessity of watching for violations of city ordinances, especially near their homes. This will apply to the sale of candies, liquors, etc., all games of chance, and slot machines that contain gambling devices, the sale of explosives on a date forbidden by city ordinance.

The fire alarm telegraph on the fourth floor of the City Hall has a number of delicate machines that receive the alarm from the box and send it out to the various engine houses. A committee of children might visit this room, and report to the class. Impress upon the children the necessity of reporting anyone sending in false alarms, or doing anything whatever to embarrass the Fire Department. All who commit offenses of this kind are bad citizens.

Government

The congregation of great populations in cities has brought a perplexing problem in the shape of municipal government. This crowding of people into cities increases the part played by government in the personal affairs of every individual. It brings prominently to the front the community life without which the existence of a city is impossible. A little review of the life of a farmer, say a century ago, makes this plain. The farmer was isolated. He raised his own wheat and corn, which were ground into flour and meal at a neighboring mill for a share of the grain. He raised all the beef, pork and vegetables that he required. He raised sheep, carded, spun and wove the wool for clothing. He raised flax, and from it made his own linen; dipped his own candles, which afforded sufficient light for a life in which the rule was to rise with daylight, and go to bed when it was dark. He got milk from his own cows; eggs from his own fowls; firewood from his own forest. He had everything except money, and little need for that. Under such conditions, government might well be regarded as an outside affair.

Compare such a life with that of a resident in one of our modern cities, in which one-third of the population of the United States is now crowded together. The city family is dependent for every article of food and clothing upon the products of far distant places, brought to it by great transportation companies. The family depends upon fuel brought from distant coal mines; on light from gas and electrical plants, over which it has no control. Public and social life are all adjusted to communication by telegraph, telephone, and post-office. The family has no control at all over the things absolutely necessary for daily life. A strike in the coal mines may at any time put out the kitchen fire; a strike in the lighting plants may plunge the house into darkness; a strike on the railroad may cut off the most necessary supplies; the meat may be diseased; the milk may be full of tuberculosis; and the water full of typhoid germs, unless somebody is appointed by the Government to inspect the sources of these supplies. Access to his home depends upon a street department; safety from thieves, upon the police; freedom from pestilence, upon the Board of Health. Under these circumstances the individual is entirely helpless. The only way in which he can survive is by organization for control over these conditions and this organization of the community is government.

(See "The Citizen's Part in Government," by Root, in Yale Lectures on "Responsibilities of Citizenship.")

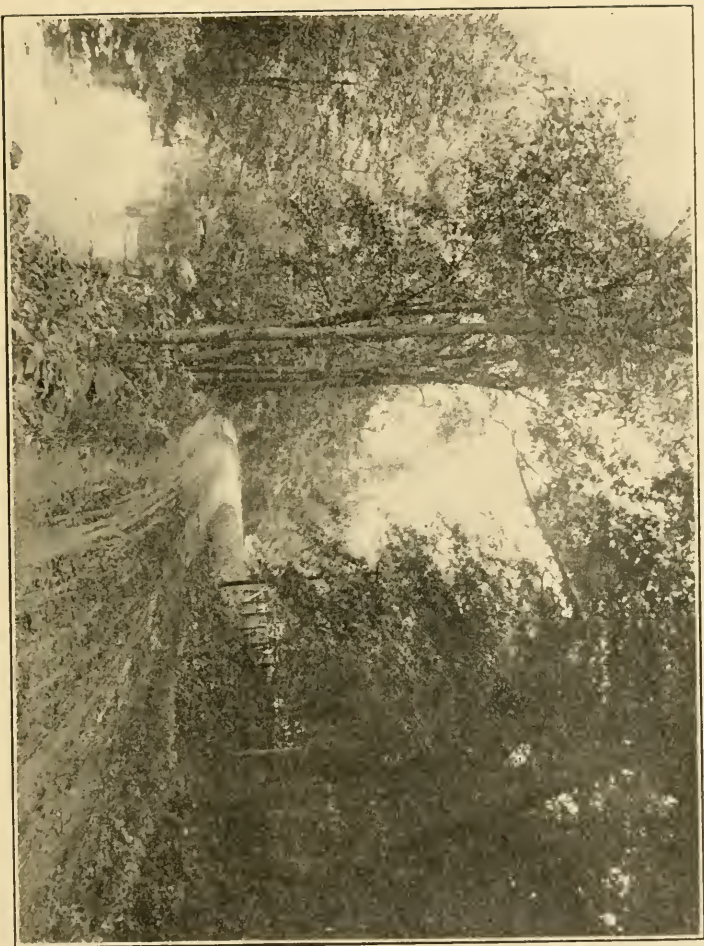
COURSE OF STUDY

Grade 6A

(See Syllabus.)

Subjects suggested for investigation by the grade and for such remedial action as conditions may require. (See "Juvenile Leagues in the Schools," page —.)

1. Shade trees in the streets and parks, and their care.
2. Bill-boards, advertisements or signs that are unsightly, improper or wrongly placed.



BROOKSIDE DRIVE, SOUTH MOUNTAIN RESERVATION

3. Frontyards and sidewalks in the neighborhood.
The teacher and principal may substitute other topics.

Civic Beauty

Visit parks, Court House, City Hall, Library, Prudential Buildings and Mutual Benefit Building. Note especially style of architecture and decorations.

Opportunities of art. Beauty in the home, school and street.

School gardens and yards.

Pavements—noise. Littering streets.

Trees—Arbor Day.

Poles and wires.

Advertisements and the censorship of the Common Council.

Parks and boulevards.

Regulation of smoke nuisance.

The Shade Tree Commission.

The Park Commission.

Duties of children and citizens in promoting civic beauty.

For Reading and Reference

See under Grade 6B. There is an abundance of literature on this subject. Apply at the Library.

NOTE:—From the topics assigned to this grade the teacher will select those which she can teach most effectively in the allotted time.

Syllabus

Parks and Boulevards

Many cities have laid out extensive systems of boulevards and parks, such as the Essex County Park Commission has made for Greater Newark. Boston, Chicago, and Kansas City have been especially active in this work.

Bill-Board Nuisance

War has been made in many cities on bill-boards as a defacement of the landscape, and an eye-sore to the beauty of the city. A recent judicial decision declares

that a glaring bill-board set opposite a man's house, in a vacant lot, on a public highway, in a country or town devoted to homes, is just as offensive to the immediate residents as would be the maintenance of a pig-sty giving forth offensive odors, or the maintenance of a stone-breaking machine. Many cities forbid the erection of bill-boards near parks. Let anyone stand on the Brooklyn Bridge in New York, and look towards Manhattan, and he will see the bill-board nuisance in all its glaring enormity. The roof of the second city in the world seems to be a sea of signs.

Beauty in many parts of the world is an asset of the very highest value. Switzerland has grown rich, not on its soil, but on its landscapes. The day is not far distant when travellers will not be accompanied to Philadelphia by continuous announcements of whiskies, breakfast foods, automobiles, hams, teas, and quack medicines.

Arrangement of Public Buildings

Some cities attempt to group their public buildings effectively. Unfortunately, Newark lost a great opportunity in the simultaneous construction of a library, court house, and city hall, and in failing to group them in such a manner as to afford massed architectural effect not only adding to the beauty of the city, but also to public convenience. Park Place facing Military Park on the east side affords an unusual series of sites for grouping with all the advantage of an open space in front. The great show cities of Europe—Paris and Vienna—depend upon massed architectural effect for their principal charm. Springfield, Mass., has grouped its public buildings in an arrangement of great beauty and attractiveness. Cleveland has grouped its Court House, Post Office, Library, City Hall, Chamber of Commerce. Pittsburgh, one of the ugliest cities on the American continent, is just now planning a similar civic improvement. Milwaukee is engaged in planning a system of boulevards and parks to enhance the beauty of the city. There is only one American city which has been laid out on an artistic

design. That city is Washington. The vistas given by diagonal avenues do much for the beauty of cities, as one sees in Washington and cities abroad.

Copy of the City Plan Commission Act of New Jersey

An Act to enable cities of the first class in this State to provide for a City Plan Commission and to provide funds for the same.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. It shall be lawful for the mayor of any city of the first class of this State to appoint a commission, consisting of not more than nine citizens of such city, to prepare a plan for the systematic and future development of said city, which said commission shall be known as the "City Plan Commission" and the members of which shall hold office for one year, and shall serve without pay. Such commission shall have the power and authority to employ experts and to pay for their services and for such other expenses as may be necessary, to an amount not exceeding the appropriation as hereinafter provided.

2. It shall be lawful for the board having charge of the finances of any city of the first class as aforesaid, to appropriate any amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars the first year and not exceeding ten thousand dollars any subsequent year that such commission may remain in existence, and to raise the money so authorized the first year by appropriating for that purpose any moneys in the treasury of such city not otherwise appropriated, or by issuing and selling temporary loan bonds or certificates of indebtedness, provided that such bonds or certificates shall be sold at public or private sale, after due advertisement, at not less than par, and bearing interest at not more than five per centum, and any subsequent year by providing in the annual tax budget for the sum appropriated.

3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 30, 1911.

Under the provisions of this act the Mayor of Newark

appointed a City Plan Commission of nine members, who met and organized June 7, 1911.

The Commission has issued a pamphlet setting forth the plan and scope of its operations, which are condensed in the following outline:

First. The advice and assistance of experts on the subject of municipal planning are to be secured.

Second. The Commission, recognizing that it has no power to enforce its conclusions, seeks to become the city's disinterested friend and adviser by getting into touch and friendly relations with all the departments of the city government likely to be affected by the work of the Commission.

Third. Statistics of population, manufactures, railway and other transportation facilities, housing conditions, and congestion, will be secured and formulated.

Fourth. It will be necessary to consider the share and influence of the State and Federal Governments in any large plans of the Commission with respect to such matters as potable water and riparian rights, and also to keep informed not only on present laws, but proposed legislation affecting the work of the Commission.

Fifth. The Commission will seek to have all the children in the schools of Newark instructed as to the present and future needs and plans for the growth of the city.

Sixth. The co-operation and sympathy of all local improvement associations, and civic clubs of men and women, will be sought and also the good-will and co-operation of the great corporate enterprises doing business in our city as most important allies in all efforts for improvement.

Seventh. Neighboring towns and cities bound to Newark through common interest in public utilities, such as sewerage, parks, boulevards, roads, rapid transit, water transportation, docks, etc., should be brought into co-operation with the Commission in its plans for the development of Greater Newark as a single community, although embracing several municipalities.

Eighth. The Commission will lay out as soon as possible, certain specific plans which may be brought to a conclusion at the 250th anniversary of the city's settlement, in 1916, in order that Newark may wisely show by the completion five years hence, of some public improvement of commanding importance, that after two and a half centuries of life, it is still a city of progress.

Ninth. The utmost publicity will be given to the work of the Commission through the newspapers; the preparation and distribution at home and abroad of bulletins and reports in which the results of investigations, progress and all plans are set forth; and the posting in schools, trolley cars and other public places of placards like the following:

"What Does City Planning Mean?"

Why has a City Planning Commission been created?

City planning means development of our city according to carefully prepared plans; stopping all further random development, all haphazard extensions, and all improvements for certain favored sections or limited localities. It means considering every suggested change or improvement as to its effect on the entire city and on all suburbs and nearby towns.

City planning is for all, and especially for the man of modest income. It means better housing and attractive and healthful surroundings for the humblest homes. It means securing for the cheapest tenement the sunny, airy, sanitary conditions which health, science and common sense demand.

It means a City Efficient, a City Clean and a City Enjoyable.

The Commission wishes to help, first of all, to make Newark a good city in which to live and work, equal to the best.

Newark, N. J.

THE CITY PLANNING COMMISSION."

Smoke Nuisance

The smoke nuisance is receiving serious attention throughout American cities. Mr. Wilson, an engineer in Pittsburg, says that his investigations show that a smokeless American city is entirely possible. The smoky city is to be a sign and relic of barbarism. The principal sufferers are the large stores of various kinds, including those dealing in fabrics which lose value when they are soiled by being sooted.

New York City has an anti-smoke league. The Pennsylvania Railroad has taught its engineers and firemen that the smoke nuisance is largely in their hands; it is largely a matter of proper firing. The Company has appointed five travelling engineers to give instructions.

Newark has a Smoke Inspector with an office in the City Hall. (Get a copy of the Smoke Ordinance.)

Noise in Cities

Dr. Darlington, health commissioner of the Port of New York, in October, 1906, said on the subject of noises and their control, "that it is the custom to speak of noises as if they were a special characteristic of the American city." All cities are noisy. The noises especially trying are steam whistles, motor vehicles of all kinds, and the electric car. Some of these are apparently unavoidable. Many of them are illegal, and might be suppressed.

New York has a society for the prevention of unnecessary noises, and has obtained a federal law regulating steam whistles on city water-ways, and has demonstrated the practicability of hospital zones of quiet. The Health Department of New York can be invoked by any citizen against the parrot, dog, talking machine, or deadly flat wheel.

St. Louis has more stringent laws against unnecessary noises than any other city in the country, and enforces them without difficulty. Bells as a means of advertisement and steam whistles of all kinds are absolutely forbidden. Street music is not tolerated and street vendors



YOUNG TULIP TREE, RIDGE STREET

seem to be able to conduct their business without shouting their wares.

Every holiday in our country is made the occasion of a strident outburst of noise—Hallowe'en, Election Day, Christmas, New Year's, Inauguration Day, Fourth of July, each witnesses our streets thronged with crowds provided with every noisy device from a tin trumpet to the dangerous pistol. Shrieking whistles shrill above the street clamor and booming of bells. Accidents occur, the sick are made worse by these demonstrations, and the young fail to appreciate the significance of the day thus drowned in noise. Of all these "noise-fests," the most shocking is the Fourth of July. In all big cities, the Fourth of July is now looked forward to with apprehension. In our large foreign population, very few of those making the greatest noise, know what the holiday stands for.

The American Medical Journal has collected statistics setting forth what the celebration costs in life and human usefulness. They form the severest arraignment of the ruthlessness which is willing to pay such a price for a "jolly day." They show that during the celebration of five national birthdays from 1903 to 1907, 1,153 persons were killed and 21,520 were injured. The number killed about equals the enrollment in the average Newark school. This will give the children some adequate idea of the slaughter. For example, if all the children in Miller Street School, or Hawthorne Avenue School, or South Tenth Street School were killed, we would have brought home to us in a striking manner, the number we have butchered in five years to make a national holiday.

The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* says that the traditional gunpowder and dynamite orgies of Independence Day are wrong. Fire arms and explosives have no place in any sane scheme of city life.

The United States is the only civilized country which observes the greatest of its celebrations in such an uncivilized fashion. Our sister republics, France, Switzerland, and Brazil, rejoice as heartily as we, over their

national birthdays, but they celebrate them in a sane and happy way, and not in a barbarous manner.

Many cities have already forbidden the sale and use of all gunpowder, pistols and fire crackers on the Fourth of July. Springfield, Mass., has substituted a carnival; Washington and Philadelphia have to a greater extent forbidden the firing of any gun or fire crackers on the streets, and Newark schools should add their influence in endeavoring to do away with this barbarous means of celebrating the Fourth of July, and help on the day when we shall celebrate our greatest national holiday in a sane and happy manner.

Shade Trees and Parks

Newark, perhaps, has shown more interest in beautifying its streets by the planting of trees, than in any other way. This has its effect in the greater care of lawns, removal of front fences, planting of vines, and "parking." Tree planting has spread through all the cities of our country. In Washington, the street trees number 78,000. There is a society in New York for the planting of vines. New Haven is known as "The City of Elms;" Cleveland, the "Forest City;" Rochester, "The Flower City."

Parks have become a necessity in cities and towns. In St. Louis, the famous Tower Grove Park and Shaw's Garden came from an individual. New York City system secures competitive designs for artistic street lamps, the most artistic flag poles, park benches, and drinking fountains. Its motto is, "To make us love our city, we must make our city lovely."

The Newark Shade Tree Commission.

(Leaflet prepared by Mr. Carl Bannwart, Secretary of the Shade Tree Commission.)

The Shade Tree Commission of the City of Newark consists of "three freeholders appointed by the Mayor, who serve without compensation." These Commissioners have "exclusive and absolute control and power to plant, set out, maintain, protect and care for

shade trees in any of the public highways of the City of Newark; and "exclusive control of the public parks belonging to or under control of the City of Newark, with full power and authority to improve, repair, manage, maintain and control the same." In other words, the Mayor appoints three citizens to look after the welfare of the street trees and city parks. He says to them, in effect, "There are weighty questions concerning the trees of the city which must be studied and solved. Decide these matters on behalf of the city. Determine how to set out trees which shall make our new and old streets beautiful, shady and park-like. Devise means to protect our trees, new and old, from insects and horses and everything that is harmful. Administer our parks so that they shall be of greatest benefit to the greatest number—good to look at and comfortable and pleasant to sit in. It is also your duty to enact ordinances so that offenses against trees and parks can be prosecuted."

Thus authorized, the Shade Tree Commission began its work in 1904. It has set out in the past seven years over twenty thousand trees. If these were set in a straight line at the usual intervals of thirty-three feet, the line would reach from Newark, N. J., to Wilmington, Delaware, and beyond. The Commission takes systematic care of these plantings. This care consists in cultivating, watering, mulching, trimming, and spraying at regular intervals. To "cultivate" means to keep the soil about the base of the tree well-loosened. To "mulch" means to apply partly rotted straw or manure to the opening around the tree. To "spray" means to apply in very fine drops by means of a hose and nozzle a solution of Arsenate of Lead, a poison which kills leaf-eating insects without harming the tree. A wood-eating insect which bores into the wood, and is thence named "borer," is combated by injecting bi-sulphide of carbon into the "bore" or tunnel made by this insect, and closing the entrance with putty. The carbon bi-sulphide gives off fumes which kill this destructive insect. The "scale," an insect which attaches itself to the bark and sucks

the sap, is treated with a spray of "soluble oil." Then an abnormal growth called fungus, which is like small moss growing upon the bark and branches, is treated with a different spray.

The Commission also seeks to minimize the damage done by other agencies that work harm to trees. For instance, some drivers allow their horses to bite trees. There are those who throw brine water from ice-cream tubs near the roots. Sometimes sidewalk layers, builders, and even property owners cause slow starvation to a tree by not allowing a large enough opening at the base. All these are reasoned with and if incorrigible prosecuted.

Our city parks are appraised at a value of nine million dollars. (By "city parks" we do not mean Weequahic, Branch Brook, East and West Side Parks. These are county parks within city limits.) The Commission seeks to handle this investment, which is growing more valuable every year, so that the city and its citizens may get a good return. These parks are the oases in the city desert of brick and mortar. Charles Eliot fitly expressed the necessity for parks in this sentence: "The life history of humanity has proved nothing more clearly than that crowded populations, if they would live in health and happiness, must have space for air, for light, for exercise, for rest and for the enjoyment of that peaceful beauty of nature which because it is opposite to the noisy ugliness of towns, is so wonderfully refreshing to the tired souls of townpeople."

These neighborhood parks are also powerful factors in the fight against such diseases as are due to the crowded conditions of modern cities. To such spacious and inviting areas, children, invalids, overworked mothers and toiling fathers may resort and drink in the pure air of the open, while the prospect pleases and beguiles them from their cares.

Then parks in cities are useful as safeguards against great fires. City parks stayed the flames in San Francisco and Baltimore. When other agencies proved in-



ESSEX COUNTY COURT HOUSE, MARKET, 13th AVENUE AND HIGH STREET
COST OF LAND, \$126,768.05; BUILDING, \$1,821,136.86



PARK AVENUE BRIDGE, BRANCH BROOK PARK. COST \$83,687.67
COMPLETED 1904

effective, these stretches, too wide to be overleapt by the flames, delimited the conflagration. This unlooked for source of help may prove in such calamities the friend in need which is a friend indeed, when other helpers are impotent.

The above is a brief record which points the direction this Commission would lead. These trees are charged with an important mission. We depend on them to convert commonplace streets into well-shaded avenues, to invite to wholesome out-of-door life by their charm and variety. But the trees are young and tender. They are scattered over three hundred miles of streets, six hundred miles of frontage. Dangers seen and unseen assail them. The enemies are many, multiform and persistent. Therefore we cannot attain the stately columns and health-giving foliage, the graceful arches and cooling shade unless young and old join heartily in all protective measures. Our aim, the city beautiful, deserves and requires the aid of everyday patriots. We invite you to be one of that noble army who strive to defend these children of the forest set out to gladden the children of men.

Band Concerts

The claim of the ear is not forgotten. Band concerts in season, are given in many places throughout our city, as well as in many other cities of the country.

Pericles said, "Make Athens beautiful, for beauty is now the most victorious power in the world."

COURSE OF STUDY

Grade 7B

Subjects suggested for investigation by the grade, and for such remedial action as conditions may require. (See "Juvenile Leagues in the Schools," page —.)

1. Care of cases of destitution in the community, and reporting them to the proper relief agency.

2. Children that are not in school because of lack of clothes or other necessity.

3. Playgrounds.

The teacher and principal may substitute others.

Charity and Crime

The defectives and dependents; the blind, the crippled, the incurables, the aged, the insane, the poor. (See leaflet on "School System of Newark.")

The criminal; prevention, regulation, and punishment of crime; juvenile courts and reformatories. (See Syllabus.)

The ungraded schools, the City Home at Verona, the Caldwell Penitentiary, the County Jail, the New Jersey Reform School at Jamesburg, the Reformatory at Rahway.

Criminals, their arrest, hearing, and trial by jury. (See Syllabus.)

Violation of postal laws, excise laws, customs laws. Counterfeiting money.

Duty of the individual to cultivate the virtues that make for personal righteousness, economic independence, and social efficiency.

For Reading and Reference

See under Grade 6B.

NOTE:—From the topics assigned to this grade, the teacher will select those which she can teach most effectively in the allotted time.

Syllabus

Defectives

The school system of Newark provides for several classes of defectives. 1. The deaf. 2. The blind. 3. The imperfect. 4. The incorrigibles. (See leaflet on the "School System of Newark," issued by the Board of Education.) One or two pupils might visit each one of these schools, and learn something of the way they are conducted, and report to the rest of the class.

The city has a sanatorium at Verona for those afflicted with tuberculosis, a hospital for the insane at Overbrook, and an isolation hospital at Soho for cases of contagious disease, and a house of detention for juvenile offenders.

Care of the Insane in Essex County

(Leaflet prepared by Dr. L. S. Hinckley.)

As we mingle with the crowd, we often hear the expressions "He's batty," "He hasn't all his buttons," to which there is apt to be a mirthful rejoinder. But, when some member of our own family becomes mentally deranged, sorrow and anxiety are in the home. What is to be done? For the "well to do," there is the private sanatorium. Many prefer the public hospital, admission to which is regulated by law.

Laws governing the Commitment of Insane Persons to the Essex County Hospital for the Insane.

First. A foreigner becoming insane within three years after landing may be returned to his own country through the action of the Police Surgeon and the Commission of Immigration upon proof that such foreigner showed any manifestations of insanity prior to landing.

Second. A foreigner coming directly to this country who becomes insane after living in the county one year from the time of landing, is entitled to admission to the County Hospital for the Insane.

Third. No man or woman coming from any other county or state, and becoming insane, can be admitted to the County Hospital, unless a ten years' legal residence in the county has been established.

Fourth. A married woman may be admitted to the County Hospital in case of derangement, no matter where she comes from, provided her husband has established a ten years' legal residence in the county.

Fifth. All other cases of insanity in any county of this state, must be sent to State Hospitals for the insane.

State patients are not chargeable to the county from which they come.

Process of Commitment to the Hospital.

If a deranged man is found on the street, he is arrested, and the Police Surgeon examines him. If he finds evidence of insanity, he calls another physician, usually an expert. Under the law two physicians must certify under oath that the man is insane before he can be committed. They must answer a series of questions on legal blanks provided for the purpose, and seek from the patient's relatives and friends all possible information that bears on his mental condition. The patient is then taken to the City Hospital and placed in a ward especially selected for such cases. If any doubt exists as to the mental state of the patient, he is held there for a few days for observation; if none exists, the case is sent to the county or state hospital, as the law directs.

Historical.

Essex County possesses the proud distinction of being among the foremost in the care of her insane. The Camden Street Asylum opened in 1871, with 110 patients, and soon became overcrowded. In 1884, the Asylum on South Orange Avenue was opened with 351 patients and in ten years this institution became overcrowded. By act of the legislature in 1888, the word "hospital" was substituted for "asylum," giving it the dignity of a curative institution in place of a simple store-house for the insane.

The first of the magnificent array of buildings at Overbrook was occupied about fourteen years ago. The ground on which these buildings were erected, comprises 330 acres. The cost of the plant as it now stands, is upward of three and one-half millions. There are now one thousand four hundred patients and 350 employees, including officers, in the Hospital. This magnificent curative institution, equipped with the latest scientific appliances, is of fire-proof construction.

Fifty years ago in Essex County, the dangerous lunatic was chained and confined in a cell. In comparing this condition with the humane and scientific treatment of our insane today, there is cause for just pride.

Management.

This institution is under control of the Board of Freeholders and directly managed by a medical superintendent in the medical department and a warden in the executive department, the same as our state hospitals.

On arrival at the Hospital, the certificates of the physicians committing a patient are scrutinized and if found correct, he is ushered into the receiving ward. His clothing is removed and disinfected and he is cleansed and fed, ready for inspection by the ward doctor, who makes a careful examination into the mental and physical condition of the case, which he writes in his ward book, prescribes the necessary treatment for the patient and thus the history of the patient and his institutional life are begun which may or may not terminate favorably.

You may ask, "Does any one ever get out?" A glance over the records for the year ending April, 1910, shows that 300 patients were admitted and that 80 were discharged recovered, and 40 were discharged improved.

The routine life in the Hospital is on the rule of early to bed and early to rise. All work who can, first, because it is better for the patient to be occupied, and second, to keep an institution of such dimensions scrupulously clean, requires the help of every able-bodied patient. The beds, for instance, are aired daily until four o'clock p. m., then they are prepared for the night. Think what it means to make up 1,400 beds for patients alone. However, it is not all work. Certain hours are set aside for out-of-door recreation and on certain days the amusement hall is opened for dancing or other entertainment. Then come the hours in which selected patients receive special treatment by electricity, vibratory

stimulation, or possibly a visit to the dentist. Some who become proficient in embroidery, basket weaving, and fancy box making are permitted to interest themselves in this way and many unique and beautiful articles are on exhibition as evidence of their skill.

In the executive department, the warden is a busy man. To begin with he must account for every article received and distributed by him, from a shoe lace to a set of furniture, and the system of bookkeeping required to enable him to show at a moment's notice every item received and distributed, entails a vast amount of labor for him and his clerks. The steward, who is responsible for thousands of pounds of food supplies for the table and who closely supervises their distribution must be ever vigilant and careful of waste.

Equipment.

Under the warden's supervision there is a group of large buildings. The laundry, a well-lighted and ventilated building, equipped with modern machinery, has 40,000 pieces per week to be laundered, which are all listed and must be accounted for. The sewing and repairing of clothing is done in another building. There are also a machine shop with a dozen stands of machinery adapted to the needs of a large town; a carpenter shop; a central station equipped with dynamos to furnish light, heat and power; a set of batteries to govern the fire alarm system; appliances to regulate and record the heat and power distribution; a bakery with automatic heat regulators where six barrels of flour are used daily for bread, pies, cake, etc.; a boiler house with its battery of six boilers of 600 horse-power capacity; a fire house, manned by a crew, and containing one hook and ladder and two hose trucks, and connected with boxes from which an alarm can be rung in as in the city. In addition to these are the engine room, the cold storage, the ice plant, the store house holding everything to be used by patients from crockery to clothing, and the butcher shop. The kitchen is presided over

by a chef who provides a varied bill of fare from day to day with the inevitable fish on Friday.

Supplies.

One thousand one hundred quarts of milk and eighty pounds of butter are consumed daily. Thirty-eight cows on the Hospital farm supply a portion of these two articles. 1,150 two-pound loaves of bread are needed each day while twenty-five barrels of potatoes and 4,500 pounds of meat are required weekly. The ordinary home-keeper is staggered by these figures.

Trained Nurses.

Twenty years ago a broad-minded medical superintendent of a state asylum for the insane conceived the idea of establishing schools for nurses, covering a two years' course. Three state institutions established such schools. Essex County, in 1886, through the efforts of the then superintendent, established a training school for nurses, the curriculum of which was recognized at that time as one of the best in the country. Every ward now has its trained nurses, capable of properly reporting observations concerning patients and of quickly administering first help.

This important branch of our civic life is conducted in a manner to reflect great credit on those who for years have worked to bring our county hospitals up to their present advanced position.

Juvenile Courts

The modern tendency in practice is preventive and reformatory, rather than penal. This is particularly true in the dealing of the courts with juveniles. Credit for this change is largely due to Judge Ben B. Lindsay, of Denver, affectionately and familiarly known as the "Kid Judge." His statement of the problem is, "How to Save the Child and Bring Out the Image of God in Him." The old method of treating the boy who broke a law was merely to punish him. Judge Lindsay's way is to save him, and keep him from becoming a criminal. A boy

plays truant from school, gets with a "gang," is arrested for stealing perhaps, and sent to jail. Then the jail becomes his teacher, and before long he is arrested again.

In dealing with law-breaking boys in Denver, Judge Lindsay has adopted a probation system, and seeks to make the employer, the teacher, the parent, and the policeman co-operate in an effort to save the child, and make him a good citizen, instead of a criminal. His method is a personal one. He talks with each boy brought before him, tries to gain his confidence, making him feel that he loves him, and wants to help him, and see that he gets a "square deal," but at the same time, making him realize if possible, that sin is sin, and that he ought to do right because it is right. Love tempered with great firmness is the Judge's governing spirit. "You can't reform the bad boy by patting him on the back, and telling him to be good." There is no justice without love, and love without justice is sentiment and weakness. The boy must be made to feel that in trying to save him from jail, we are not trying to save him from the penalty of his own misdeed, but will help him to become a man—to give him a chance. When you convince a boy that you have come to help, and not to hurt; to uplift, and not to degrade; that you have come with light and life, and not with gloom, it is astonishing what you can do. (See the *Outlook*, February 29, 1908.)

The Judge finds that the bad boy is not all bad. He sent more than two hundred to the reform school alone, giving them cash to pay their fare by rail from Denver—a distance of 250 miles. In less than half a dozen cases, has the boy failed him. Six out of seven of the boys who have come under Judge Lindsay's care, have become good citizens, whereas in other large cities where the old system is in use, seventy-five per cent. who are arrested go again to jail. Judge Lindsay fervently exclaims, "The child is the State, and the State is the child, and just so far as we neglect the child, we endanger the State."

Newark has a juvenile court. Have children find out all they can about it. Also learn about the parole sys-



PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO., MAIN BUILDING, BROAD
AND BANK STREETS. COMPLETED 1892

tem in operation, with headquarters at the Court House. Describe for the children the process of the arrest, hearing, and trial of a criminal, which is about as follows:

If seen in the act of committing a crime, he is arrested. If not seen in the act, he cannot be arrested without a warrant sworn out by someone who believes that he has committed the crime. He is then arrested, taken before a magistrate, usually a police judge, and if there is no evidence that he committed the crime, then he must be released at once, but if the evidence is incriminating, he is held for the grand jury, which indicts or refuses to indict according to the evidence. When the crime is not murder, the accused is bailed out by someone who deposits a sum of money or bond, and agrees that if the accused is released, to produce him on the day of trial, or forfeit the bail. The trial is conducted before a judge and twelve jurors. The manner of proceeding is to read the indictment, which is a statement of the offense, to the accused man, and he pleads "guilty," or "not guilty." If he pleads "guilty" he is sentenced—either fined or imprisoned, or both. If he pleads "not guilty," the trial goes on. If he is too poor to hire a lawyer, he has one assigned him, and all the witnesses he desires are summoned. After the examination of witnesses, his lawyer presents his side of the case. Then the prosecuting attorney presents the side of the State, as all prosecutions are in the name of the State. Then the judge sums up, that is, reviews all the evidence, and instructs the jury as to the law, and the jurors retire to deliberate. The verdict of the jury must be unanimous, either "guilty" or "not guilty." If guilty, the accused is sentenced by the judge—either with a fine or imprisonment, or both. If not guilty, he is released, and can never be tried again for the same offense.

Counterfeiting, violations of postal laws, and excise laws, are of course, all punished by Federal authorities, as these subjects are under the control of the Federal Government. Find out the officials before whom cases of this kind are brought.

Impress strongly upon the children, the virtues enumerated at the end of the last paragraph; the need of personal righteousness on the part of all men. Economic independence means the ability to make a living, and social efficiency means that an individual shall not only be able to support himself and those who are dependent upon him, like wife, children, perhaps parents, but also to do something for the community, the city, or the state in which he lives.

COURSE OF STUDY

Grade 7A

Subjects suggested for investigation by the grade and for such remedial action as conditions may require. (See "Juvenile Leagues in the Schools," page —.)

1. Littering of streets in the neighborhood with paper and other refuse. (See City Ordinances.)
2. Condition of vacant lots.
3. Sidewalks cleared of snow, signs, and other obstructions.

The teacher and principal may substitute other topics.

Education

(Leaflet on School System of Newark.)

Fundamental idea of our government. The family and education. The local, State, and Federal Governments in their relation to education. Cost of education. How the school prepares for citizenship. Libraries. Elementary, secondary, and collegiate education. Industrial and vocational training. (See leaflet.)

The Newark Board of Education.

Qualifications, licensing, and appointment of teachers in Newark.

The duties of the Superintendent of Schools.

Compulsory education in Newark.

The sources of the school moneys of Newark. Cost of the schools of Newark.

The provisions of the Constitution of New Jersey with regard to education.

Duties of children and citizens with respect to schools.

For Reading and Reference

See under Grade 6B.

NOTE:—From the topics assigned to this grade, the teacher will select those which she can teach most effectively in the allotted time.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF NEWARK

1. Composition of the Board

The Board of Education is composed of nine members, appointed by the Mayor for a term of three years. They serve without pay. Members must have had three years' citizenship and residence in the city, and must not be interested in any contract with or claim against the Board of Education.

The Board has three standing committees—one on Finance and Legislation, one on Buildings, Grounds and Supplies, and one on Instruction and Educational Supplies.

2. Officers, Supervisors and Administrative Departments

The Secretary is the accountant of the Board, and keeps all records of its official transactions.

The Superintendent has general supervision of all the schools, has a seat in the Board, the right to speak but not to vote. He recommends the appointment, promotion, and transfer of teachers. He is assisted in the work of supervision by two Assistant Superintendents, and supervisors of special subjects, as music, drawing, manual training, physical training, sewing, cooking and writing. Supervisors are employed, also, for kindergartens, summer schools, evening schools, playgrounds, and public lectures.

Applicants for positions as teachers are examined and

licensed by a City Board of Examiners, consisting of five members. This Board also examines and recommends to the Board of Education text-books, apparatus, and supplies for use in the schools.

The Board of Education has established administrative departments with a supervisory officer in charge of each. These departments are: Supplies, Repairs, Medical Inspection, Compulsory Attendance, and Construction.

3. School Age and Attendance

The age for compulsory attendance at day school is from seven to seventeen years. Children over fifteen, who have completed the grammar school course, need not attend longer if regularly employed. Children over fourteen years of age, who have not completed the grammar school course, must regularly attend day school until such course is completed, unless excused by the Board of Education.

4. Financial

The State school law provides for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all children between the ages of five and twenty years.

The revenues for the support of the schools are derived from—

- (1) The Railroad Tax. The amount received for the current year is \$415,790.
- (2) The State School Fund. The amount received for the current year is \$29,290.
- (3) The State Appropriation. The amount received for the current year is \$17,132.
- (4) The State School Tax. The amount received for the current year is \$848,428.

In addition to these revenues, Newark places a sum in the tax levy each year for the support of schools. The amount of this tax is determined by the Board of Estimate, consisting of the Mayor, two aldermen, and two members of the Board. The cost of the Newark schools for 1910-11 is estimated at \$2,235,598.

5. The Schools

In addition to the kindergarten, primary, and grammar schools, the school system includes three high schools (the site for the fourth has been selected), a training school for teachers, two ungraded schools, classes for defectives, including deaf, dumb, and blind, an open-air school, an industrial grammar school, and a physical training field.

The Free Public Library, because of its active co-operation in the work of the schools, is a valuable unofficial part of the system.

There are sixty-two school buildings; eighteen, including some in course of erection, are equipped with gymnasiums; about the same number have assembly-rooms. All grammar schools have manual training and domestic science equipment either in the same building or accessible in a neighboring school. Three schools have roof gardens. The estimated value of school property, including sites, buildings, and furniture, is \$6,790,400.

1910	Enrollment	Teachers
Day Schools	57,742	1,327
Evening Schools	13,670	320
Summer Schools	13,623	425
Playgrounds (Av. Daily Att.)	8,306	134
Total	93,341	2,206

COURSE OF STUDY

Grade 8B

Subjects suggested for investigation by the grade and for such remedial action as conditions may require. (See "Juvenile Leagues in the Schools," page —.)

1. Flat wheels on trolley cars or other bad trolley conditions.
2. Unnecessary noises in the streets—especially about the school during school hours.
3. Pure food and especially milk, and their proper protection from disease germs when on sale.

The teacher and principal may substitute others.

Transportation and Communication

How the community aids the citizen in transportation and communication.

Rivers, harbors, canals, and railroads all aided by State and National Governments. The Morris Canal, the Panama Canal, the first Pacific Railroad, the Erie Canal, and the Cumberland Road.

Government control of railroads. The Interstate Commerce Commission.

Electric lines and the tunnels under North River; their effect on the distribution of population. Syllabus. (See Interurban Committee's Report.)

Road building in New Jersey. Street paving in Newark.

Franchises. Limited. Chartering, regulation, and taxation of corporations.

Communication of ideas--telegraph, telephone, post-office, library.

NOTE:—From the topics assigned to this grade, the teacher will select those which she can teach most effectively in the allotted time.

Syllabus

Transportation

The great city problem is how to dispose of the increase of population without overcrowding in big tenements that are dangerous to the health and life of the city. With adequate transportation facilities, the horrors of the East Side in New York, with its "Poverty Gap," "Five Points," "Mulberry Bend," "Bone Alley," and "Hell's Kitchen" would never have existed. Distribution of the population over a wide area is the best solution and cheap transportation between home and work is the first need. Of all questions in municipal development, passenger transportation is the most vital. Fortunately for Newark, the transportation system provided by one large corporation has extended through all the municipalities of Greater Newark. Newark is the centre of a transportation sys-



FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO., NORTH-EAST CORNER OF BROAD
AND MARKET STREETS. COMPLETED 1910

tem extending at least twenty miles north, east, south, and west, and making transit between all these cities and towns easy. The tunnels under the East and Hudson Rivers have brought Manhattan and New Jersey close together.

Northern New Jersey with its trans-continental railroads, its great advantages for industry and residence can easily outbid three of the four boroughs surrounding Manhattan, in the competition for population and wealth. Its cheap and salubrious highlands, and its cheap and advantageously placed industrial low lands, will soon be as accessible to Manhattan as at present are the lands of the Bronx. (See report of the Inter-urban Committee, Board of Trade.)

THE STREET AND THE LIFE OF THE CITY

(Leaflet prepared by Mr. Frank G. Gilman; Head of the Department of Civics and History, Barringer High School.)

Economic Importance

The street is of the greatest importance in the economic life of the city. It is an "open road," open to all people alike for their use in transportation and traffic. The manufacturer uses the streets in securing much of his raw material, and in conveying his finished product to the warehouse, to the railroad, or to the store from which it is distributed; the farmer uses them in bringing his vegetables and fruits to market; the laborer uses them in going to and from his employment; all the people use them in supplying their daily wants from the many stores and shops in our city. Because of this free use of the streets, a great benefit is enjoyed by all and our industrial life is made possible.

Social Importance

The street is of great importance in the social life of the city. An exchange of ideas is as necessary in a community as is the exchange of goods. If it were not for the use of the streets, we could not co-operate in our many social enterprises. Our streets make it possible for us to

attend church and school, to go to lectures, theatres, concerts, to make use of the library, playgrounds, and parks, all of which are important elements in our social life. By means of wide, clean, and well-paved streets, social conditions are improved, better health of the people secured, and purer morals developed. Rapid transit in the streets enables the people to live in the suburbs away from the noise and confusion of factory and shop and therefore in an environment that makes possible a more wholesome life. We cannot make too emphatic the function of the street in uplifting the social life of the city.

The Street and Civic Beauty

The street is of great importance in the æsthetic life of the city. Besides contributing to our economic and social wants, the street should be so built and maintained as to appeal to our sense of the beautiful. Economic and social needs may be more imperative in their appeal for recognition, but the time comes in the life of every city when the streets must be made to satisfy the citizen's desire for beautiful surroundings. Ugly poles and wires, unclean and out-worn pavements and sidewalks, conspicuous bill-boards offend against our æsthetic nature. On the other hand, shade trees, well-kept pavements, appropriate statues and monuments, grouping of public buildings add much to the beauty and attractiveness of the streets. The improvement of the appearance of our streets will have an important effect upon the taste for beauty and refinement among all of our people, and will therefore produce a better citizenship.

What the Street Contains

To satisfy the various needs of the people in cities, increasing rapidly in population, it has been necessary to use the streets for many purposes with which our forefathers in America were unfamiliar. In the streets we have paved roadways, car tracks, elevated railways, and subways, for the better handling of the traffic and for the transportation of the people; we have gutters and sewers

for carrying away the city's wastes; we have gas pipes, electric light poles and wires for lighting the city; we have telegraph and telephone equipment for the convenience of the people in their business and social relations; we have water pipes and hydrants for public and private uses.

Some Comparisons with the Past

The early settlers of Newark laid out very few streets because their needs were very few and simple. What we now call Broad and Market streets were the principal ones with the center of the town at their intersection. To the west was Washington street at the foot of a series of hills and at the top of them ran High street; to the east was a street which we now call Mulberry. Market street was originally an Indian foot path running beside a little stream which the settlers used for watering their horses and cattle. Up to 1850 the streets of Newark were not graded or paved; now there are 290 miles of improved streets and 208 1-2 miles are paved! There were no street lights in Newark until after it became a city in 1836; before that time the people who went abroad after dark carried lanterns. The first gas mains were laid in the city in 1847. Now there are 2,609 arc electric lamps and 1,993 gas lamps. In this way we can see what the city now does for the benefit of all, many services which our forefathers did for themselves or went without.

Ownership and Control of the Streets and Laying Out New Streets

The streets belong to all of the people, and are under the direct control of their representatives, the Board of Works. Under a grant from the proprietors of New Jersey in 1696, the people received a title to all of the streets that were then laid out. The streets opened since that time the city owns, titles to which have been received in several different ways. When new streets are needed, the city buys the property that is required at a price agreed upon by the city and the owner. But if the owner does not care to sell the property or asks too much for it, the

city can secure it by condemnation proceedings. In this case, impartial commissioners are appointed who set a price for the property which the owner must accept. Sometimes the city secures streets by dedication, which means that the streets are granted to the city by some person or by some real estate company that is developing a new section of the city. Another way the city may acquire property for streets is by adverse possession. By this is meant that when an owner has permitted the public to use his property as a street for a certain term of years, he forfeits his rights to it and title to it passes over to the city.

Franchises

The streets cannot be used by any private person or corporation for such purposes as the laying of water and gas pipes, the stretching of telephone, telegraph and electric light wires, and the construction of street railways without getting a franchise from the Board of Works. In this franchise are stated the services to be rendered the people, the privileges to be exercised by those securing the franchise, and the terms under which it is granted. The right to grant franchises is one of the most important powers of the Board of Works. Upon the care, the honesty, and the foresight with which this power is exercised, depends very largely the welfare of the people.

Street Improvements and Problems

The congested condition of the traffic and transportation in Market and Broad streets has created serious problems. The street cars are over-crowded on many lines, and present facilities are inadequate for handling the traffic. The city needs new arteries of travel—the bed of the Morris Canal, for instance, new lines of street cars and perhaps subways, some sort of rapid transit into the suburbs, freight deliveries by the street car companies, greater police powers in regulating the moving of cars. How may these needs be satisfied?

Another serious problem is in the building and maintaining of the pavements. We have many different kinds

of pavement: granite block, asphalt, brick, wood block, Telford, bitulithic, and Belgian block; but there seems to be no unanimity of opinion as to which is best for our business streets. Some of them have been allowed to get into a wretched condition, because of a difference of opinion between the property owners and the Board of Works in regard to what pavement should be used. Some of the important elements of an ideal pavement are durability, ease of traction, good foothold, ease of cleaning, low cost of maintenance, noiselessness, and freedom from dust and mud. The problem of paving city streets is one that requires the services of the very best engineers.

The Duties of the Citizen with Respect to the Street

The citizen owes much to the city that does so much for his comfort and happiness. He can help to keep the streets clean by placing ashes and garbage in covered receptacles, by not throwing into the street anything that will disfigure it, by picking up papers that have been thrown there by some careless person, by keeping sidewalk and street clean in front of his house, by protecting and caring for the trees in the street, and by voting for men who will safeguard the interests of the people, who will be governed by a desire to serve the people, rather than his party or himself. It is every citizen's duty to be watchful of our public servants, to call them to account when they neglect their duties; his own interests demand it. It is his duty to do more than criticise; it is his duty when necessary to give his time and his services for the public good. If he does this, he will be a patriotic citizen and will contribute to his city's betterment.

Some Questions

What kinds of pavements have you noticed in your city? What kinds are used in the residential sections? What kinds in the business sections? Why are these different kinds used? By what other names has Broad street been called? What are some of the oldest streets in Newark? To what uses are the streets in your own

neighborhood put? How are new pavements paid for? Does the Public Service Corporation pay the city for using the streets? What suggestions have been made to relieve the congestion of traffic at the corner of Market and Broad streets? Do you know of any street improvement being made in Newark at the present time? If you do, find out all you can in regard to how it is being done and why? Do you know of any improvements that should be made and are not being undertaken? Explain. Could you recommend any improvements to the streets in your own neighborhood? Is there anything that you can do to improve the appearance of the streets in the vicinity of your home or your school? What are the specific powers of the Board of Works? How many of the public utilities which you find in the streets are owned and operated by private corporations? What ones are owned and operated by the city? Are there any that are owned by the city, but are operated by private corporations? Question for debate or discussion: Which is the more important body in our city government, the Board of Works or the Common Council?

Some References

Wilcox. *The American City*. Chapters II, III, VII.

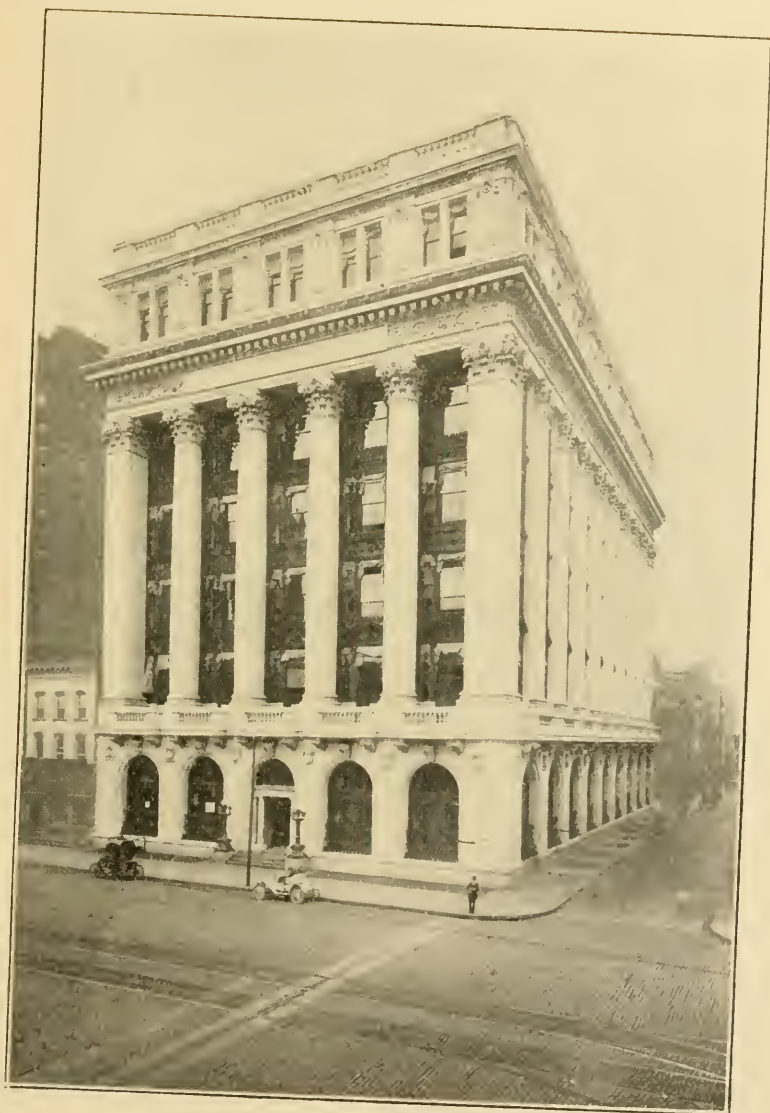
Dunn. *The Community and the Citizen*. Chaps. II, XIV, XVI, XIX, XX.

Reports of the Board of Works.

MILK SUPPLY AND SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

(See "A Report on the Milk Supply of Newark," submitted to Public Welfare Committee of Essex County. Printed in *The Evening News*, June 12, 1911.)

In 1910, 120 babies in Newark, out of every thousand died before their first birthday, whereas the death rate of the city was under seventeen per thousand. This state of affairs is not confined to Newark. Its death rate is lower than that of the average city of like size. It is not confined to the United States. It is a condition that is



MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.
BROAD AND CLINTON STREETS

universal. The principal cause of this appalling mortality among infants is diet. This leads straight to a study of milk—the only universal food for babies. If the baby must be fed on cow's milk, it is little short of murderous to offer this food, save in the most perfect form attainable. The whole pure milk propaganda is therefore nothing less than a movement for the conservation of the greatest of our national resources—the babies.

Milk is the only article of food in which all bacteria flourish luxuriantly. Among these bacteria may be the typhoid bacillus. No less than 179 typhoid epidemics in this country and Great Britain have been traced directly to milk. Twenty-five epidemics of scarlet fever in the United States, and twenty-six in Great Britain came from the same source. Diphtheria in milk is responsible for fifteen epidemics in the United States, and most terrible of all scourges—tuberculosis—may be caused by milk from tuberculous cows. The milk of a perfectly healthy cow is sterile at the moment of milking. Bacteria are from without, and mean contamination of dirt and disease. These bacteria multiply rapidly in warm temperature. A high bacterial count therefore is a pretty sure indication of danger. Cleanliness in handling, and low temperature are the two essential conditions for milk designed for food. Dirt, heat, age, multiply bacteria in milk. They are the three sources of danger, therefore, to be removed in the interest of human life.

Dr. Henry L. Coit, of this city, was instrumental in forming the first medical milk commission in the country. The commission established correct clinical milk standards, and agreed to give its support to a responsible dairyman, who would agree to live up to these standards. The result was "certified milk." This movement which was really the beginning of the pure milk crusade, has spread through seventy-two cities of the United States, as well as into Canada and European countries. In 1907, two hundred babies in every thousand in Newark died before they were three years old. In that year five hundred babies received clean milk from the dispensary. Of these,

but twenty-three died. That is, forty-six in a thousand, or a mortality, one-fourth of that of the whole city for babies of that age. Similar results have been achieved in all the large cities of the country. The terrible destruction of babies is thus demonstrated beyond all doubt, to be due to impure milk.

The men of science have not agreed upon a bacterial standard for milk. New York has found it difficult to confine the milk there to one million bacteria per cubic centimeter. (A cu. centimeter is about half a tablespoonful.) Boston has a standard of 500,000. Sacramento's standard is 100,000; Omaha's, 150,000.

Dr. Rosenau says, "As a general rule, certified milk should never exceed ten thousand bacteria; inspected milk, not over 100,000, and the health officers should aim to keep the milk supply below the one hundred thousand mark."

The first factor in the pure milk problem is cleanliness. Bacteria are dirt. To keep them entirely from milk is well-nigh impossible. A model dairy near Newburgh, N. Y., conducted under supervision of a medical commission, showed during the year of 1908, an average weekly count of 126 bacteria per c. c., and a third of the specimens were sterile. Every time milk is exposed ever so briefly, to the outer air, or passed from one receptacle to another, it acquires germs. The milk in the can upon the store floor, therefore, has run a gauntlet of bacteria from the moment it was milked. Heat will multiply a single germ in milk to two hundred in three hours; ten thousand in six hours; ten million in nine hours; and to two thousand million in eighteen hours. Age and temperature are therefore cardinal elements in the pure milk problem. If it is not criminal to have milk standing in half open cans upon the streets, or to sell it in a shop foul with the odors of putrefaction, it should be made so, and the sooner, the better.

The law forbids persons afflicted with any contagious disease or those attending such a one, from handling milk. The room in which milk is sold should not be a part of the family establishment, or connected therewith.

The open door between the living room and the milk shop may, at any hour, be an avenue of deadly contagion to the milk.

The New York code defines adulterated milk, as

1. Milk containing more than 88% of water or fluids.
2. Milk containing less than 11½% of milk solids.
(New Jersey has just enacted this standard into law.)
3. Milk containing less than 3% of fats.
4. Milk drawn from animals fifteen days before or five days after parturition.
5. Milk drawn from animals fed on distillery waste, or any substance in a state of fermentation or putrefaction, or any unwholesome food.
6. Milk drawn from cows kept in a crowded or unhealthy condition.
7. Milk from which any part of the cream has been removed.
8. Milk which has been diluted with water or any other fluid, or into which has been introduced any foreign substance whatever.
9. Milk with temperature above 50 degrees, or which contains an excessive number of bacteria.

The need of the hour is a specific, definite milk code, that the most ignorant dealer cannot misunderstand. The Board of Health is taking measures to establish a bacterial standard for our milk supply. It should go further than this.

Bottled Milk

Samples of bottled milk were collected in Newark and analyzed. In only five cases was the bacterial count above 500,000. The average for the twenty-two samples of bottled milk was 295,000. This is far below the standard for certified milk. As stated above, scientific men believe certified milk should not exceed ten thousand per c. c., and inspected milk not over one hundred thousand. Three of the above samples were below that mark. None of them reaches a million, which is pretty generally regarded as the real danger line. On the other hand, there

was not a bottle of milk sampled whose bacterial count showed it to be really fit food for a nursing infant.

COURSE OF STUDY

Grade 8A

Subjects suggested for investigation by the grade and for such remedial action as conditions may require. (See "Juvenile Leagues in the Schools," page —.)

1. The school building, playgrounds, fences and adjacent streets and pavements.
2. The illegal sale of cigarettes, liquors, or any other article.
3. Short weights and measures in stores.

The teacher and principal may substitute others.

Distribution of Powers Between the State and Federal Governments

Powers granted exclusively to the Federal Government

Powers exercised concurrently.

Powers denied to the Federal Government.

Powers denied to the States.

All powers not delegated to the Federal Government nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States.

Tripartite Division of the Federal and State Governments

Legislative—Senate and House of Representatives.
Makes the laws.

Executive—Federal—The President. His cabinet consists of secretary of state, treasury, etc. Enforces the law. State Executive—The Governor.

Judicial—Supreme Court and inferior courts. Interprets the law and nullifies unconstitutional law.

For Investigation

The Suffrage—who can vote and why. Nominations. Primaries. Nominating conventions. Civil service re-

form and the spoils system. The Australian ballot. Naturalization. (Under recent Federal law an applicant for naturalization must sign his name and speak English.)

For Reading and Reference

See under 6B. Phillips' "The State and the Nation," Newark Charter Studies, by John L. Rankin, Reinseh's "Political Reader" and Dole's "Young Citizen."

How the Expenses of Government are Met

Taxation. Direct—property. (Real estate and personal.) Indirect—tariff and excise.

Borrowing money. Bonds.

Tax budget and rate of taxation in Newark. The Common Council and the Tax Commissioners.

Sources of the revenue of Newark.

Kinds of business that pay a license fee in Newark.

Sources of the revenues of New Jersey.

Sources of the revenues of the Federal Government.

Sources of Newark's public school moneys.

A local tax bill.

The stamps on beer barrels and cigar boxes.

The Whiskey Rebellion in Pennsylvania.

The Custom House. Smuggling.

The Custom House inspectors and landing of passengers from a trans-Atlantic liner.

Duties

Summary of the elements of good citizenship as presented in this course. Emphasis on the ethical foundation and character of good citizenship.

NOTE:—From the topics assigned to this grade, the teacher will select those which she can teach most effectively in the allotted time.

WHAT TAXES DO

From the Annual Message of Edward Kenny, Mayor of East Newark, 1907.

Reprinted, 1908, for the

Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

I have heard of people who growl about their taxes. I wonder if these people have ever thought of what they get for the taxes they pay. Let us see what they pay and what they get for it. The average house-owner pays in taxes about \$75 a year. What does he get in return?

He gets the guardianship of the police for himself and his family and his property while he is asleep and while he is awake.

He has the fire department at hand at all times in case of need.

He has a health department to keep him and the members of his family from the possibility of contagious and infectious diseases.

He has a public school in which to educate his children and prepare them for the duties of American manhood, at the cost of over \$40 a year for each child.

He has the educational facilities of a public library to fructify the minds of an older growth.

He has the streets, always guarded, and by night well lighted.

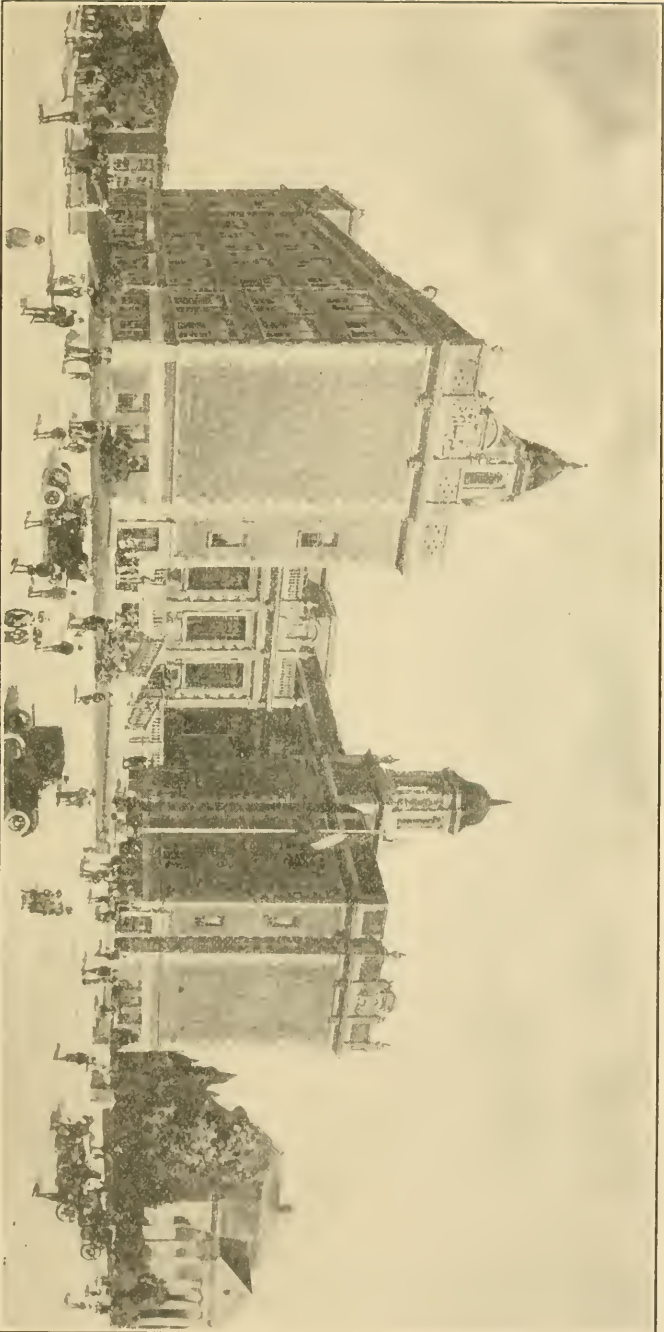
He has public officials working to protect him and his property.

He has a scavenger to call regularly to carry off the refuse of his house.

He has the courts and county institutions to look after his welfare and the welfare of his family and to protect his property.

And he has the State Government to maintain the welfare of the State, and the welfare of every citizen of the State.

These are some of the things, and not all, that the property owner receives in return for the taxes he pays; and yet some let out a tigerish growl when the tax bill comes in!



CLEVELAND SCHOOL, BERGEN AND 17th STREET. 39 ROOMS, COST \$245,000. TO BE COMPLETED DECEMBER, 1912

NEWARK CITY GOVERNMENT

(See "Newark Charter Studies" by John L. Rankin)

Historical

Town Meeting

The city grew out of the township, and it is necessary to understand, first of all, what the township was like. There was a general meeting of the voters, called the "town meeting," an executive committee of five, called the "town committee," and various officials such as a clerk, treasurer, moderator, assessors, and collectors, overseers of the poor and the highways, pound-keeper, judge of elections, constables, and others—a form of government essentially the same as that prevailing in New England, from which it was derived.

The town committee and the chief officers were elected by the town meeting, which also made the town laws and voted the taxes. Among the powers and rights granted to the town, such things as water supply, sewers, police and fire departments, lighting the streets and cleaning them, were not included. Members of the town committee served for one year. Such was the township of Newark in 1832.

Incorporation of the City

The incorporation of the city occurred in 1836. The interval was a period of transition. It witnessed an experiment in government by a federation of four wards, each organized as a separate township and empowered to make by-laws and levy taxes. This experiment is one of the most singular incidents in the history of Newark. The principal defect of the township government was the limitation of the power to tax, to make ordinances, and to borrow. Newark was still a township when Perth Amboy, Burlington, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, and Trenton were cities.

At the annual town meeting in 1832, it was found that the town had become so populous that it was impossible to procure a room large enough for the accommodation

of the inhabitants when in town meeting assembled. It was resolved to hold the next annual meeting out of doors at the lower point of the Military Common. The population of Newark at this time was estimated to be about fifteen thousand. When Boston gave up the town meeting in 1822, the population was about forty thousand. East Orange had a government by town meeting up to within fifteen years. To remove the difficulty of holding a town meeting, the city was divided into four wards: North Ward, South Ward, West Ward, and East Ward. Each ward was organized as a separate township, and had a meeting which was organized and conducted as town meetings had been, and exercised the same powers. The ward meetings could each make all the ordinances that any town meeting could. Thus, it was possible to have conflicting ordinances in different parts of the town, but, in fact, the only result of this independence was a failure to co-operate.

The North Ward took action concerning the nuisance of throwing rubbish in the Upper Common and streets, and concerning obstructions in the Passaic River, while the South Ward was interested in the proposed location of the New Jersey railroad through Broad Street.

In the first place the several wards, besides voting money for general town expenses, voted money to be collected and expended within the limits of the ward and under the direction of the ward meeting. In the second place, the four wards could not be made to agree about town appropriations.

The purposes for which taxes could be levied were defined by act of the legislature, and some additions were made to the old list. Among such new objects were support of the town watch (police), purchase of burying grounds, lighting streets, providing places for holding ward meetings, a town hall, and the prevention and extinguishing of fires. No money could be collected by taxation in Newark for any town purpose unless three of the wards at their annual meetings approved. The town committee raised the sum of \$350 for the support of the

fire department in 1834, for the night watch \$1,166. At the ward meetings in 1835 the system broke down so far as the care of the streets was concerned. Two wards voted nothing for the purpose, a third voted \$100, and the fourth voted \$10,000, so there was no money provided for the streets.

In 1835, it was generally admitted that the experiment of government by four ward meetings and a town committee had failed. Three of the wards instructed the town committee to apply to the legislature for an act of incorporation. Accordingly a bill was introduced in the legislature where it met some opposition on the ground that unlike other charters in New Jersey it did not give the appointment of officers to the legislature in joint meeting. This objection did not prevail, and the bill was passed, but it was required to be submitted to the voters of Newark at a special election where they might vote "Corporation" or "No Corporation." In order to secure the adoption of the charter, it was necessary for three-fifths of those who voted to vote "Corporation."

The first city charter continued the government by wards, but in place of two committeemen each ward elected four members of the Common Council, which made ordinances and levied taxes and exercised all the other powers of the town meeting or the ward meetings except the election of the principal officers. The list of objects for which taxes might be levied was increased. The Common Council granted licenses to sell liquor, had control of the police and fire departments, and of all matters affecting the public health, also of the schools, the streets, the poor, the finances, and the markets. A curious feature was the appointment of special police justices in joint meeting with the general assembly. The mayor and recorder were members of the Common Council. The mayor had no veto, and could make no appointments except committees, but he fixed the time and place of the council meetings and presided over them. The recorder was the mayor's substitute. The mayor and recorder both voted like other members of the council,

and in case of a tie the mayor had a deciding vote in addition to his first vote.

Organization of the City Government

On the 15th of April, 1836, the officers of the city of Newark assembled at the lodge room in the Academy and organized the government. Among the first matters brought before the Council were the petition of a man who wanted to be city treasurer, a complaint of an encroachment on the sidewalk of Market Street (this has a decidedly modern sound), and applications for tavern licenses. Besides the appointment of city physician, surveyor, and police commissioner, the Council had to select firemen, watchmen, lamp-lighters, and measurers of wood and grain. Other matters demanding attention were the establishment of markets, opening and grading of streets, location of slaughter houses, schools for poor children, fire engines and apparatus, water for extinguishing fires, applications to dig wells at Catherine and Market Streets, repair of public pumps, providing sinks for pumps standing in the highways, and conferences with the Morris Canal and Banking Company about making the bridges across the canal as wide as the street.

The first ordinance passed related to nuisances. It forbade people to throw refuse into the streets and other public places. It made rules governing the position of the wagons used by wood venders which were suffered to stand in Broad Street between the point of the Common and the Episcopal Church. The market committee advised that the city should provide for a central market over the Morris Canal east of Broad Street, and also for a market in the North Ward and one in the South Ward. The places proposed for the other markets were the corner of Broad and Bridge Streets for the North Ward, and Hill Street for the South Ward. The Common Council granted licenses to nine inns and taverns at \$50 each, and two others at \$30 each.

An ordinance concerning lamps and lamp-lighters provided that the lamps of the city should be lighted between

the third night after and the fifth night before each full moon, and on all other nights when the weather was thick or stormy. The fire engineer had sole and absolute control of fires. The fire wardens, of whom there were two from each ward, were required to assist in securing supplies of water for such of the engines as the chief engineer or his assistant might direct, to have goods in danger of fire carefully removed, to prevent persons from entering the burning houses, to keep the hose from being trod on, to inspect the houses in their wards twice a year, or oftener, in order to prevent fires by removing dangerous conditions.

The mayor and recorder ceased to be members of the Common Council in 1837. They could no longer set the time and place of its meetings or preside over them. In 1847, the office of recorder was abolished, and by-laws and ordinances were made subject to the mayor's veto and might be passed over it by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the Common Council. In 1847, the term of each alderman was changed from one year to two, and two instead of four were elected in each ward.

One of the great problems of Newark in early years after becoming a city was, how to get water to extinguish fires. This was not thought of when the first charter was drafted, so it was necessary to go to the legislature and ask for authority to acquire land for a water supply and authority to make sewers. Taxes were not a lien upon land, and the city could not sell land for unpaid taxes until the legislature altered the charter.

Government by Commission

The Des Moines plan of government by commission, which at present is under discussion for Newark, seems comparatively simple and efficient. It places the power to tax, to appoint officers, to make ordinances and to administer the government in the hands of one board, composed of the responsible heads of the various departments, the members being numerous enough to provide one single head for the management of each branch of

the city business and not too many for convenient consultation about general questions of policy. This board, or commission, is responsible and subject to the will of the people who control it by means of the election, the petition, the initiative, and the recall. The absence of ward representation is an important feature of the Des Moines plan. The mayor is shorn of much of his authority and becomes no more than chairman of the commission, holding a position much like that of the mayor of Newark under the charter of 1836.

Abstract of the Walsh Act.

The commission form of government is provided for cities in New Jersey under what is known as the Walsh Act, enacted by the Legislature of 1911.

Adoption by Referendum.

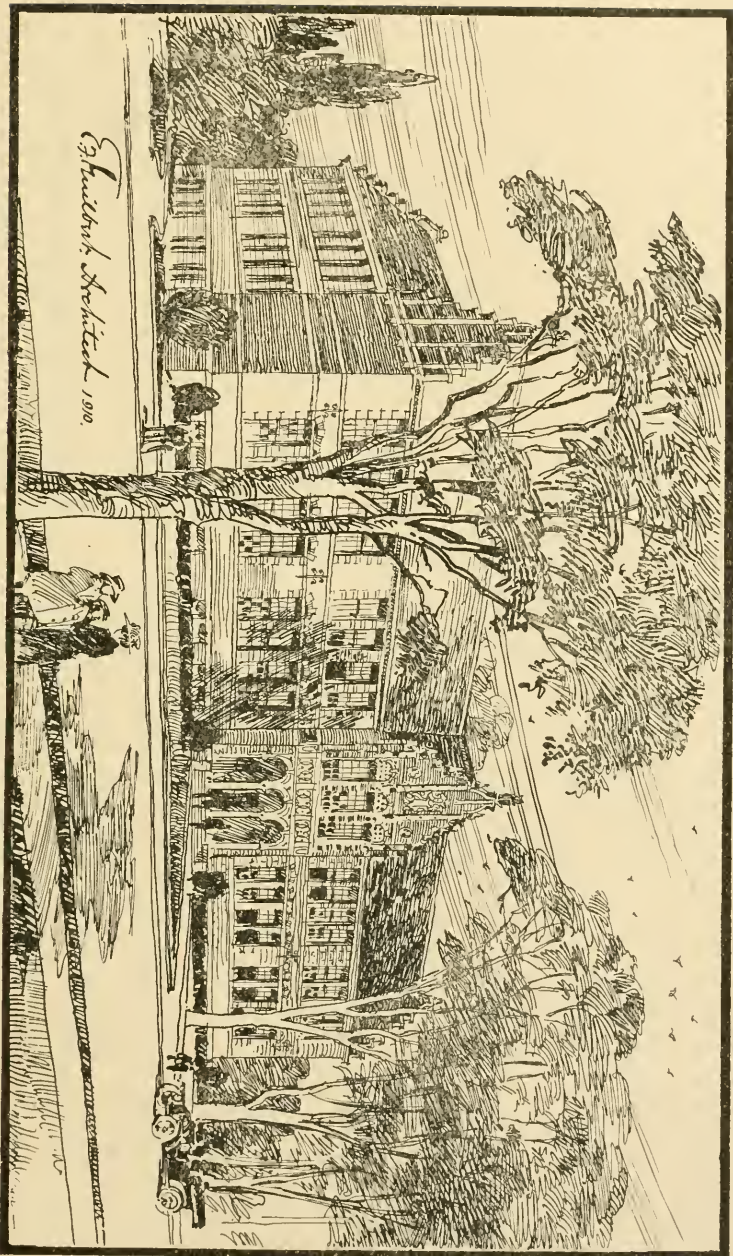
When twenty per cent. of the voters at the last general election in any city sign a petition to the city clerk, asking that the question of adopting the new form of government be submitted to the people, he must call a special election. If thirty per cent. of the votes cast for members of the General Assembly at the last general election vote "For the adoption" at this special election, then the commission government goes into operation in that city.

Application of the Act.

In New Jersey, a city of less than ten thousand, under the Walsh Act, is governed by a board of three commissioners, and larger cities are governed by a board of five commissioners, elected for four years.

Organizations and Powers.

The president of the commission is designated "Mayor," but has no veto. The commission exercises all administrative, legislative, and judicial powers and duties now possessed and exercised by the mayor, city council, and other executive and legislative bodies, and has complete control over the affairs of the city. All meetings shall be open to the public.



Shubert's Sketch 1910.

RIDGE SCHOOL.

RIDGE STREET, NEAR MONTCLAIR AVENUE. 18 ROOMS. COST \$116,000. COMPLETED AUGUST, 1911

City Departments.

Where the commission consists of five members, the government of the city is distributed among five departments, each with a commissioner at the head. First, the department of public affairs, usually assigned to the mayor. Second, the department of revenue and finance. Third, the department of public safety. Fourth, the department of streets and public improvements. Fifth, the department of parks and public property.

Salaries.

In cities having more than two hundred thousand population, the mayor's salary shall be not more than fifty-five hundred dollars, and that of each commissioner, not more than five thousand dollars. In smaller cities, the salaries are less.

Subordinate Officers.

Appointment of subordinate officials must be made upon merit and fitness, without reference to political or party affiliations.

Itemized Statements Published.

An itemized statement of all receipts and expenses of the city, and a summary of the proceedings of the commissioners during the preceding month shall be printed monthly in pamphlet form and distributed by the city clerk to all who apply for them.

Schools Not Affected.

The only department of the city government over which this commission exercises no control is public instruction.

Nomination.

The commissioners are nominated at a primary without the intervention of any party convention.

Recall.

The recall is used to remove the holder of an elective office. A petition signed by twenty-five per cent. of the

voters at the last general election, demanding the election of a successor of the person sought to be removed, and containing a general statement of the grounds on which the removal is sought, must be filed with the city clerk who certifies to the same. If the officer sought to be removed, does not resign within five days after the date of the city clerk's certificate that the petition has been filed, a special election must be held not less than thirty days, nor more than forty days from the date of the clerk's certificate. If a majority of the votes cast are for a successor, he immediately takes office for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

No recall petition shall be filed against any officer until he has actually held his office for at least twelve months, and but one recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during his term of office.

(The Mayor of Seattle was removed by the recall, last year.)

Initiative.

The people have the power of the initiative which enables a number of voters equal in number to 15 per cent. of the votes cast at the last general election, to frame an ordinance and submit it to the commission. With this ordinance, the commission may do one of two things—first, pass the ordinance without alteration, or second, submit such ordinance to the people at a special election. In case a majority vote for it, it becomes a law the same as if the commission had passed it.

The cities of Trenton, Passaic, and other smaller municipalities have adopted the commission form of government.

OUTLINE OF NEWARK—CITY GOVERNMENT

Legislative Bodies

Common Council

Composed of thirty-two members; two elected from each ward for the term of two years. Acts passed by the Common Council are called ordinances, resolutions,

and motions. The right to pass these ordinances is strictly defined by the State Legislature in the city charter and general laws. The Council has power to levy and collect taxes; to regulate and control finances of the city; to prevent vice and immorality; to regulate the construction of buildings; to secure the safety of the public; to prescribe the duties of city officers appointed by the Common Council; to fix their compensation; to establish alms houses; to appoint city clerk, treasurer, tax receiver, and many subordinate officers and clerks. These are among the most important duties and powers of the Council. It possesses a number of others of minor importance.

Board of Street and Water Commissioners

Five members elected by the people for a term of three years. This Board, commonly called the Board of Public Works, has legislative power. It can pass ordinances pertaining to opening, grading, and paving of streets; cleaning of sewers, public baths, wharves, docks, and bridges; water supply and lighting public grounds; scavenger works, railroads. Everything pertaining to streets, sewers, and water supply is in the hands of the Board of Works.

Board of Health

Ten members, appointed by the Mayor for a term of three years. This Board has power to pass ordinances relating to the health of the city and its people. The whole question of civic hygiene, so vital to the welfare of the city, is in the hands of this Board. It co-operates with the State Tenement House Commission in all matters affecting the construction and sanitation of tenement houses.

Ordinances

All ordinances passed by the Common Council and Board of Works must receive the signature of the Mayor in order to become a law. If he vetoes the ordinance, it can be passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote. All

ordinances affecting personal liberty, or involving the expenditure of money, must be advertised at least five times in official daily papers before they become laws, and five times after they become laws before they become operative.

Administrative Boards and Commissions

Board of Education

Nine members appointed by the Mayor for a term of three years. It has control of the city school system.

Board of School Estimate

Five members, consisting of the Mayor, two aldermen, and two members of the Board of Education. It determines the amount of money to be appropriated by the city for use of public schools. This board has nothing to do with county or state school tax.

Police Commission

Four members (two democrats and two republicans); appointed by the Mayor for a term of two years.

Fire Commission

Four members (two democrats and two republicans); appointed by the Mayor for a term of two years.

Shade Tree Commission

Three members appointed by the Mayor for a term of two years. It has authority to plant trees throughout the city, and see that they are kept free from injury, and also has charge of city parks.

Playground Commission

Three members appointed by the Mayor for a term of two years. It has charge of all playgrounds, other than those of the Board of Education, and those in the parks.

Tax Commission

Five members appointed by the Mayor, confirmed by the Common Council, for a term of five years. This

Board fixes the value of property in the city for purposes of taxation.

City Home Trustees

Consisting of the Mayor, two democrats and two republicans, elected by the people, and one democrat and one republican appointed by the Common Council. Has charge of the Newark City Home, an institution for incorrigible boys, located at Verona.

Department of Building

Managed by a superintendent appointed by the Common Council. All plans for new buildings or alterations on old buildings must be approved by this department. Co-operates with the State Tenement House Commission, for the purpose of regulating certain features of tenement house construction, such as plumbing, sanitation, etc.

Excise Board

Four members (two democrats and two republicans); appointed by the Mayor for a term of two years. Grants liquor licenses.

Assessment Commission

Three members appointed by the Mayor for a term of two years. Fixes all assessments, damages, and benefits caused by any local improvement, such as paving, sewers, and openings.

Free Public Library Trustees

Consisting of the Mayor, the Superintendent of Schools, *ex-officio*, and five others appointed by the Mayor for a term of five years. Has charge of the Free Public Library.

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund

Five members, consisting of the Mayor and Comptroller, *ex-officio*, and three others appointed by the Commission itself. This Board invests all moneys placed in its hands each year for the purpose of redeeming city bonds at maturity.

Bureau of Combustibles and Fire Risks

A branch of the Fire Department, organized to prevent fires.

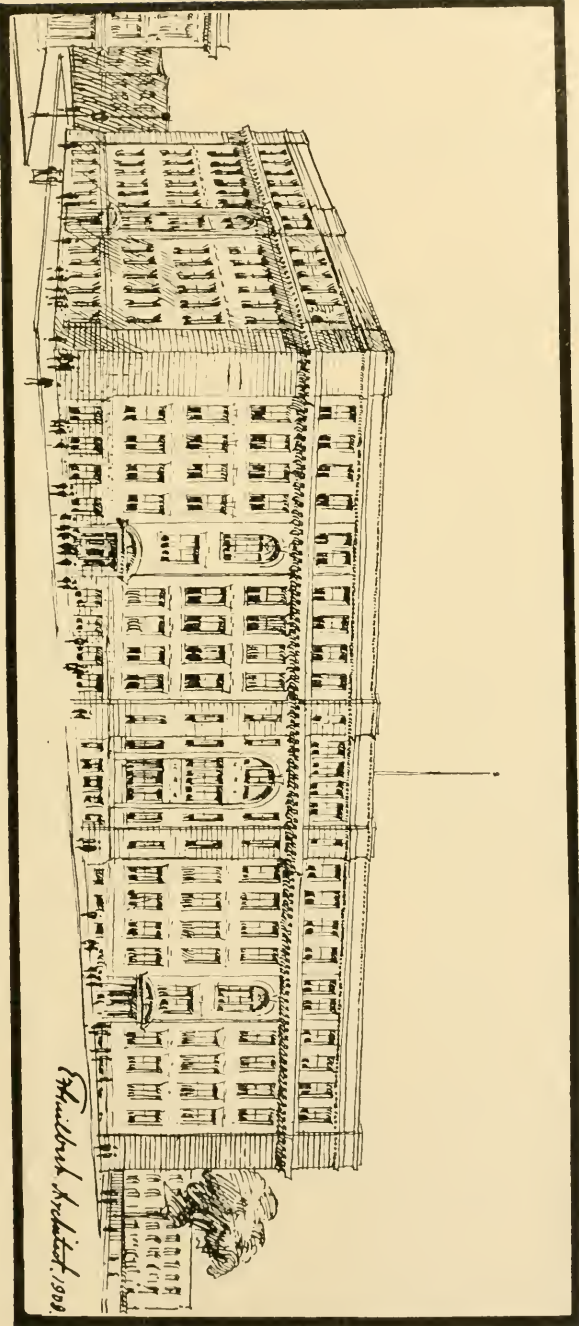
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Mayor

Elected by the people for a term of two years. Has power to appoint (a) with the consent of the Common Council, comptroller, auditor of accounts, police commissioners, fire commissioners, Board of Health and tax commissioners; (b) without the consent of the Common Council, Board of Excise, police judges, city counsel, city attorney, Free Public Library Commission, Board of Education, Shade Tree Commission, assessment commissioners, private secretary, and clerk. Under the "Ripper Act," all appointments by the Mayor, except comptroller, tax commissioners, and members of the Board of Education, are for two years, the period for which the Mayor is elected.

The Mayor is *ex-officio* a member of the Sinking Fund Commission, Free Public Library trustees, City Home trustees, and finance committee of the Common Council.

It is the Mayor's duty to see that all city officials perform their duties. The first of each year he is required to communicate to the Common Council in writing his views as to the conditions of affairs in the city, and the measures which he deems necessary for improvement. He may also communicate with any other board or department, with recommendations as to such measures as he may think necessary. He has power to remove without cause the legal officials whom he appoints—his secretary and the executive clerk. He may give permission for the examination of records in any department in the city. He is empowered to issue general licenses for certain purposes, and to revoke the same. He has the power of veto over all resolutions and ordinances of the Common Council and the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, which veto stands unless over-ridden by a two-thirds vote of these bodies.



Shubert Architect, 1909

MORTON STREET SCHOOL.

MORTON STREET, CORNER BROOME. 32 ROOMS, COST \$240,000. COMPLETED DECEMBER, 1909

Part III

Biographical Sketches of Men
and Women of Newark and
Course of Study in History

MEN AND WOMEN OF NEWARK

Biographical sketches taken from *The Evening Star*, and written by Michael J. Mullin, during the first months of 1910.

Robert Treat

Robert Treat, the founder of Newark, was a native of England. He was town clerk of Milford, Conn., in 1640. He was a military and civic leader. His elders among the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620 recognized his executive ability. When the colonists in the Connecticut settlements were directed to swear allegiance to King Charles of England they decided to settle elsewhere to get civil and religious liberty. In 1661 Robert Treat was head of a committee that went to New Amsterdam, now New York, to negotiate for a settlement under Dutch rule there.

After Philip Carteret was made Governor of New York, in 1664, he landed at Elizabethtown, where there were four log houses. He offered very liberal terms to the people in the New England colonies to settle in New Jersey. Robert Treat was sent in 1665 by the Milford and Branford people to look for land for a settlement. He chose the site of the present city of Newark. In May, 1666, the Milford people sailed with him up the Passaic River.

While the sturdy settlers were chopping trees to make log cabins, Indians appeared and angrily said they had not been paid for the land. Treat led the settlers back to the ships. They sailed to Elizabethtown, where Governor Carteret said he could not aid them. Treat, his son John, Jasper Crane, and John Curtis were led by a guide through forests, bogs and swamps to Hackensack, where the Indian chief agreed to give the settlers all the land from the Passaic River to the Watchung, now the Orange Mountains, for four barrels of liquor, axes, swords, kettles, military coats, wampum, powder, etc., the whole worth about \$750.

Tradition says that an illuminated miniature of one of the English queens, sent by a daughter of Micah

Tompkins as a gift to the squaw of the Indian chief, was what influenced the chief to transfer the land. Miss Tompkins, therefore, has a place of honor in Newark's early history as well as Elizabeth Swaine, who was the first woman to land on the bank of the Passaic River.

It is said Treat directed the building of the log cabins in Milford, as the settlement was called until after the Branford people arrived, and laid out Broad and Market streets. Though the Rev. Abraham Pierson, who came with the Branfordites, was the spiritual and civic head of the settlement, Treat was the active leader. Just before Minister Pierson died, in 1668, the settlement was named Newark in honor of the English town where the minister was born, and a meeting-house, which was also used for church purposes, was started on the west side of Broad Street opposite the present First Presbyterian Church. The building was also arranged for military defense, and Treat was made captain.

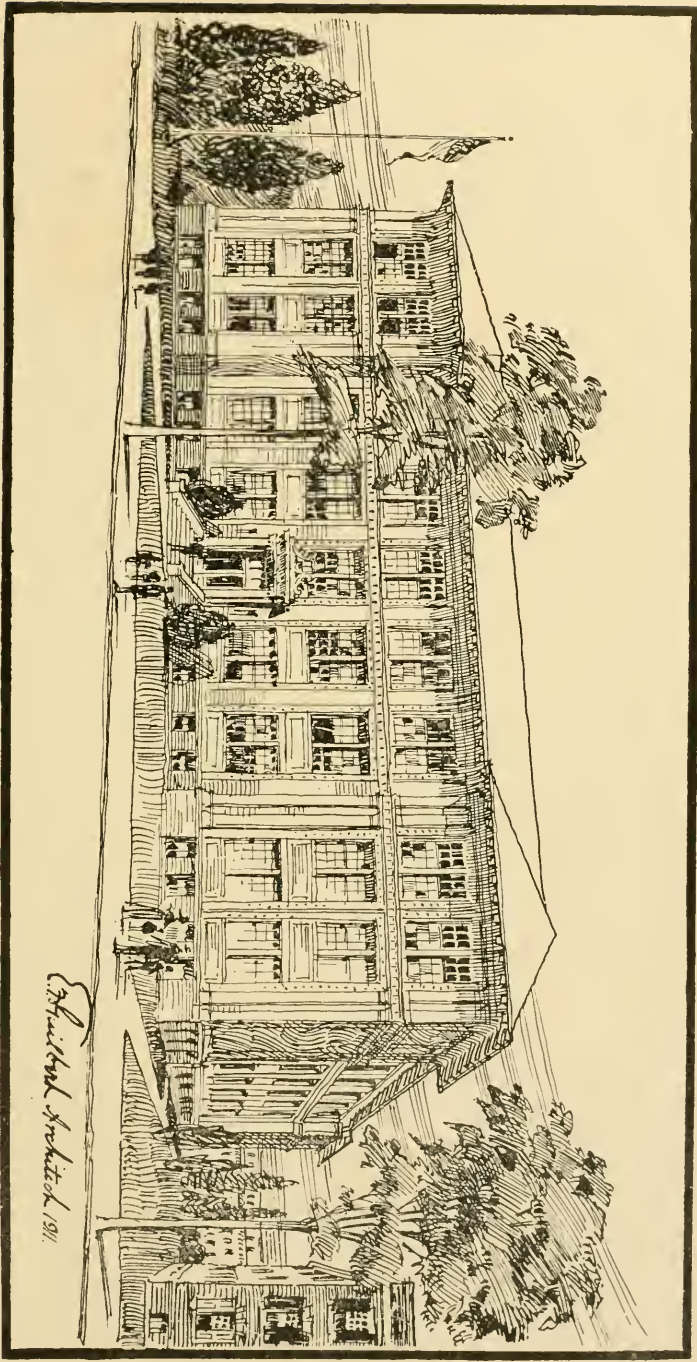
He served the settlers in fixing the boundary line between Newark and Elizabethtown at "Dividing Hill," near what is now Weequahic Park.

Treat returned to Connecticut late in 1672, was deputy Governor and Governor of that colony for thirty-two years, and was major in command of the Colonists when they defeated the Indians at the battle of "Bloody Brook." He died July 12, 1710, at the age of 84 years.

The Rev. Abraham Pierson, Jr.

The Rev. Abraham Pierson, Jr., son of the Rev. Abraham Pierson who came to the little settlement on the bank of the Passaic River with the people from Branford in the fall of 1666, became the first president of Yale College. He was a fine scholar, an able theologian, and a man of good executive abilities. He was born at Lynn, Mass., in 1641, was graduated from Harvard College in 1668, and was called the next year to Newark as assistant pastor. He served the church for twenty-three years, fourteen years as pastor.

Later the town took out by authority of the provincial



Spaulding Architects 1911.

PESHINE SCHOOL.

PESHINE AVENUE, NEAR WATSON AVENUE. 16 ROOMS, COST \$105,000. COMPLETED DECEMBER, 1911

government a warrant for a survey of land for parsonage purposes, and also for landing places, a town house, a meeting house, a market place and a training ground. There were 212 acres taken, including three acres for a burial place, the old burying ground; three for a market place, now Washington Park, and six acres for a training place, now Military Park.

Pastor Pierson resigned his pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church in 1672. He did not like the Congregational plan on which the church was founded. He preferred the Presbyterian form, for he was a Calvinist, but a moderate one. He became pastor of a Presbyterian church at Killingworth, Conn., in 1694, and when Yale College was founded in 1701 he was elected its first rector and president. The trustees of the college let him have the college at Killingworth, so he could attend to the college and also his church. He died in 1707 at the age of 67 years.

In 1874, Charles Morgan, of New York, had the artist, Launt Thompson, design a bronze monument as a memorial to President Pierson, and he presented it to the trustees. The monument stands in front of the art gallery of Yale College. Yale also preserves the antique chair President Pierson used. It was given to him by John Catlin, the first schoolmaster in Newark, and John Ward, administrators of Laurence Ward's estate. Trumbull, historian, wrote that "President Pierson governed Yale College with great approbation."

Jasper Crane

Jasper Crane was the leader of the settlers from Branford as Robert Treat was of the first band of settlers, the Milford people, who founded the little settlement on the west bank of the Passaic River, now the city of Newark, with nearly 400,000 inhabitants and several thousand factories. At the time Jasper Crane was a leader in the infant settlement there was only one church edifice and it was used as a town hall also. Now there are upward of 200 churches and chapels in Newark.

Before settling in New Jersey, it is said, Mr. Crane, who was one of the original settlers of New Haven, Conn., where, as in Newark, "the church was the State and the State the church" for many years, Mr. Crane established several settlements, his object being to spread the Gospel, "not only to the colonies at present, but to posterity." He was a great factor in the church at Newark, served as magistrate and president of the town court, and also as deputy with Robert Treat to the Provincial Assembly. During the six years of the existence of the Assembly he was first on the list of deputies. Samuel Swaine, father of the famous Elizabeth Swaine, was "third man" in influence in the town after Captain Treat returned to Connecticut to live.

Mr. Crane was head of the commissioners for Newark, assisted by Robert Treat, who fixed the boundary line in 1668 between the town and Elizabethtown. He had a controlling influence in the town for fourteen years after its settlement. As he was not a strong man physically, Samuel Swaine often represented him in the affairs of the town. His "home lot" was at Market and High Streets, where St. Paul's Episcopal Church now is. The First Presbyterian Church occupied a part of the "town lot" of Robert Treat, who shared with Jasper Crane the control of the town in its infancy. Mr. Crane, Samuel Swaine, and Micah Tompkins were among the old settlers who died in 1691.

The Rev. Aaron Burr

The Rev. Aaron Burr, founder of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, was the seventh pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and he also had a classical school in Newark. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1735 and was licensed a minister in 1736. He was pastor of the old First Church for nineteen years. David Brainerd, an Indian missionary, who had been expelled from Yale College for a trifling indiscretion, was ordained in the First Church in 1744. The

trustees of Yale censured the ministers of the New Jersey Synod who were at the ordination. The Rev. Mr. Burr then said: "Let us have a college of our own."

A charter was obtained and the classical school of the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, at Elizabethtown, was made a college. Several months afterward President Dickinson died.

The Rev. Mr. Burr, who was a charter trustee of the college, took the eight students to his classical school in Newark. A new charter was procured and on November 9, 1747, the Rev. Aaron Burr was elected president at a meeting in the First Presbyterian Church. He conferred degrees upon seven students. In May, 1752, President Burr, who was a bachelor, visited the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, at Stockbridge, Mass., and two weeks later he sent a college boy to bring Mrs. Edwards and her daughter to Newark. They arrived on a Saturday, and on Monday the marriage of President Burr and Miss Edwards took place. He was 37 years old at the time. His bride was 21.

President Burr was an eloquent and magnetic preacher. He was small in stature, slender in build, but had handsome features and a fascinating manner. He was brilliant and very interesting in conversation and in lectures to the college students. During the eight years of the college more than ninety students were graduated. In 1756 the college was removed to Princeton. President Burr resigned as pastor of the First Church and went with the college to Princeton, where he died early in 1757. While in Newark he lived in the First Church parsonage, which was on the west side of Broad Street, thirty-four feet south of William Street.

Colonel Aaron Burr

The most brilliant, daring, fascinating and ambitious native of Newark was the famous Colonel Aaron Burr, son of the Rev. Aaron Burr, seventh pastor of the Old

First Presbyterian Church, founder and president of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, a pious and learned man. It was written of Aaron Burr, Jr., that he inherited the talents but none of the virtues of his illustrious father. He was graduated from Princeton with the highest honors, when he was sixteen years old, became a colonel in the Continental army, an assemblyman and attorney-general of New York State, a United States senator, Vice-President of the United States, came within one or two votes of being elected President, killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel, schemed to found an empire in Mexico, was arrested and tried on a charge of treason to his country, was acquitted, went to Europe, fascinated the nobility of England, Germany and France, was very poor in Paris, returned to America, opened a law office in New York City, married the wealthy Madame Jumel, separated from her, died in a boarding house, and was buried in the cemetery at Princeton near the grave of his father.

Colonel Burr was born on February 6, 1756, in the parsonage of the First Presbyterian Church. When he was less than two years old the parents and grandparents of Burr died and he and his sister, Sally, were sent to their uncle, Timothy Edwards, eldest son of President Jonathan Edwards, at Elizabethtown. He was so clever that when he was eleven years old he applied for admission to Princeton College, but was not accepted as a student because he was "so young and so small." Two years later he was admitted as a sophomore and in 1772 graduated at the head of his class.

Burr was nineteen years old when the American Revolution began. He joined the Continental army near Cambridge, Mass.; marched with Colonel Benedict Arnold and his troops through an unbroken wilderness in winter to Canada, and when near Quebec a call for a volunteer was made by Colonel Arnold to go to General Montgomery, the brave Irish soldier, who was at Montreal, 125 miles away. Burr volunteered, and disguised as a Roman Catholic monk, aided by the monks, he got to Montreal.

General Montgomery made him *aide-de-camp*. When the general was killed at the storming of Quebec, young Burr tried to carry the body away. He returned to New York, where his strategy saved General Putnam's army in September, 1776. He was colonel under General Knox, commanded a brigade at the battle of Monmouth, took part in other engagements, resigned in 1779, studied law, was admitted to the New York bar when he was twenty-six years old, married a widow, had a mansion at Richmond Hill, where he had as guests Louis Phillipe, Talleyrand, foreign ministers, United States senators, judges and statesmen.

In 1784 Burr was elected to the New York Assembly, became attorney-general, and in 1791 was elected United States senator, and declined an appointment on the Supreme Court bench. He became Vice-President of the United States in 1801, and representatives voted for him after he killed Hamilton at Fort Lee in 1804. He went out West, met Blennerhasset, who had bought an island in the Ohio River. Burr planned to organize an army, capture Mexico and found a limited empire there. He was getting ready to make a raid on what is now the State of Texas when he was betrayed and accused of treason.

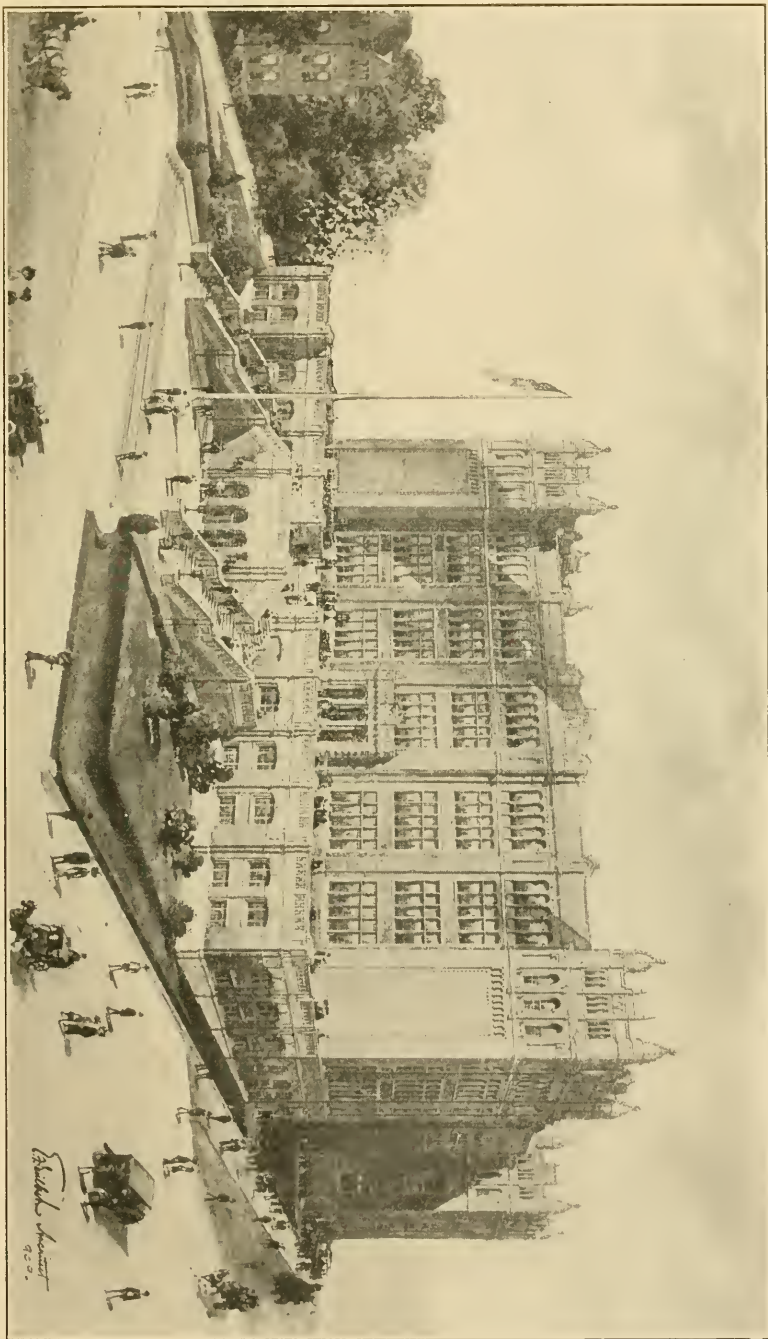
Blennerhasset was arrested. Burr fled into the wilderness. President Jefferson gave orders to capture him "dead or alive." He was arrested in Alabama. After trial and acquittal he sailed for England, an exile, in 1808, and was ordered out of that country after fascinating the greatest men and women. At Paris he failed to get an audience with Napoleon I, became poor, but finally got into America. His daughter, Theodosia, was drowned at sea in 1812. Burr practiced law in New York City. He died in the fall of 1836 at the age of 80 years 7 months and 8 days. His meteoric career ended in poverty. One morning a stone slab was found on his grave at Princeton. It had been put up at night. A woman Burr had befriended paid for the stone. Burr was very short and slender, but had a massive head.

“Fighting Parson” Caldwell

The story of the fighting parson of the Jerseys, the Rev. James Caldwell, is a tale that will be forever dear to all true Jerseymen. Parson Caldwell was a Newark-bred man, and, although the fact is not generally known, it was on Newark soil that he forever clinched his fame as “The Fighting Parson.” The famous incident of the battle of Springfield was in reality enacted on Newark ground, as Springfield had not at that time been separated from Newark.

Parson Caldwell, true preacher of the gospel, was also a true lover of his country, and exemplified this characteristic as well as the first in his active life. His ancestry was of the famous Huguenot stock. When he was born in 1734 his parents had just arrived from County Antrim, Ireland, whither the Huguenots had previously fled from Scotland, their first refuge after the terrible “Edict of Nantes.” Dominie Aaron Burr, pastor of the “Old First” Church, and head of Princeton College, then in Newark, educated young Caldwell for the ministry after his parents had moved to Newark. His name is on the rolls as a graduate of the class of 1759. Two years later he was ordained a minister of the gospel by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and immediately thereafter assumed the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth.

It was while he was supplying the pastorate of this church that the Revolution came upon the land. Parson Caldwell decided without hesitation what attitude he should assume, and when he declared that he was with the States there was hardly a man in his congregation not numbered among those who quickly followed his lead. When the army was in camp in Morris County, Chaplain Caldwell assumed, in addition to his duties as the spiritual advisor of the Jersey brigade, under Colonel Payton, the strenuous work of deputy quartermaster-general, with quarters at Chatham. He succeeded well, and after preaching to the troops, would go on a hunt for provender for the army.



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, HIGH STREET 80 ROOMS COST \$560,000. COMPLETED JANUARY, 1912

The battle of Springfield came on June 23, 1780, and one of the most memorable incidents in it was the part played by Pastor Caldwell. The Americans, fighting the Hessians, under great disadvantage, ran short of wadding. Caldwell, quick of thought, ran into the Springfield Presbyterian Church, gathered the hymn books from the pews, and, as he distributed the books to the soldiers on the field, yelled lustily, "Put Watts into 'em, boys—give 'em Watts!" So well did "the boys" follow their chaplain's advice that soon the British, mainly Hessian mercenaries, who were under the command of Knyphausen, beat a hasty retreat out of Jersey.

The great sorrow of Caldwell's life had occurred shortly before this incident, and had much to do with the throbbing, livid hatred that burned throughout the countryside against the British, particularly Knyphausen's boorish troops. This detachment earlier in the same year had made an expedition to Connecticut Farms, and while burning and pillaging, shot many of the residents. Among these was Mrs. Caldwell, who before her marriage was Hannah Ogden. Mrs. Caldwell was in a room in her home at Connecticut Farms and was shot as she held her babe in her arms.

Parson Caldwell's death was due to the drunken brutality of a soldier—sad to say, an American—who, because of a fancied wrong, shot the parson in cold blood. The body of "The Rebel High Priest" was buried in Elizabethtown, and his funeral oration was delivered by his friend, the Rev. Mr. MacWhorter, of Newark.

The murderer was shortly afterwards hanged.

The Rev. Alexander M'Whorter

The patriot pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Alexander MacWhorter, was a son of Hugh MacWhorter, a linen draper in Armagh, Ireland, who purchased a large farm near Newcastle, Del., in 1730, and built a fine mansion in which Alexander, the youngest of eleven children, was born on July 15, 1734. Young MacWhorter inherited the independent spirit and love

of freedom that inspired his ancestors, two of whom, his grandfather and grandmother on the maternal side, were hanged from a tree in front of their home during the civil wars of King Charles I of England, because of their opposition to his tyranny in their native land.

Alexander MacWhorter was a student in the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, in 1756, when it was located in Newark. In the fall of that year the college was removed to Princeton, where MacWhorter was graduated in 1757, soon after President Aaron Burr's death. He finished his theological studies at Freehold, where he married, and in 1759 was ordained. It was intended that he should go to Virginia and North Carolina on mission work, but he preached once in Newark and the people got the Presbytery to permit him to accept a call to the First Presbyterian Church, and he was installed pastor late in 1759.

Pastor MacWhorter preached in the Second Church building erected on the west side of Broad Street, near the old meeting house built in 1668-69. He served the people well as minister and took an active interest in the civic affairs of the little town. The parsonage was on the west side of Broad street, a few doors south of William Street, and many couples were married in it. Often a young man and woman rode from the country to the parsonage on one horse to get married. Not infrequently the bridegroom did not have the cash to pay the wedding fee, but Pastor MacWhorter accepted a bag of apples or potatoes or other farm products.

When the first rumblings of the storm that broke at Lexington and precipitated the rising of the colonies against the rule of England were heard, Pastor MacWhorter stood with the sturdy patriots of the town whose ancestors had borne so much for religious and civil liberty. But there were tories in Newark who were staunch supporters of England's rule, and as they acted as spies the patriot pastor was cautious in his talk. But when the storm rose to a whirlwind in 1775, he displayed the courage of his convictions. When the Declaration of

Independence was made in 1776 he became a leading spirit among the patriots.

Several times during the Revolutionary War parties of British soldiers visited Newark at night in the hope of capturing the "Rebel Pastor," as they called the Rev. MacWhorter, but each time he escaped through timely warning from patriots and went with the Continental army. He entertained General Washington in the parsonage when the general and his soldiers stopped a few days in the town. When the British ransacked the parsonage and the church, Pastor MacWhorter fled to Washington's army at Valley Forge.

It is said the patriot pastor was at Washington's military council and advocated the campaign that resulted in the crossing of the Delaware River and the decisive victories at Monmouth and other places. It is a fact he served as chaplain of General Knox's brigade at one time. It is not recorded that he took as active a part as the Rev. James Caldwell, of Elizabeth, another son of an Irishman, who was called the "Fighting Parson." When brave Caldwell was shot and killed at Elizabethtown in 1781, by an American soldier, Pastor MacWhorter preached the sermon at the funeral.

In 1779 the patriot pastor did not get enough money from the Newark people to support his family. He accepted a call to a church in North Carolina in October of that year, but in 1781 he returned to Newark as pastor of the First Church, and continued as pastor until 1807. He broke ground for the present First Church building in September, 1787, and the church was opened for worship January 1, 1791. Pastor MacWhorter became president of the old Newark Academy in 1794. He died July 20, 1807, after serving as pastor almost half a century. In the old church is a marble tablet in memory of him.

Seth Boyden, The Inventor

Quite a large number of men and women whose abilities and achievements gave Newark an enviable name in America were not natives of this city. Seth Boyden, the

inventor, was one of these, and he did more for the material prosperity of hundreds of Newark manufactures and many thousands of mechanics and laborers than any man who ever lived here. And yet it took more than twenty years from the time a movement was started to erect a monument in his honor to raise the money to pay for the statue now in Washington Park, though any of the individuals or firms of manufacturers who had made large fortunes out of Seth Boyden's inventions could have given a check for the amount needed and not have missed the money! It was not until the Board of Trade took up the matter in 1887 that the money was secured and the monument was dedicated on May 13, 1890.

Seth Boyden was born on a farm near Foxborough, Mass., on November 17, 1788. He went to a "deestric school" only two months in a year, so he had small educational advantages. But he inherited from his maternal grandfather, Uriah Atherton, who made cannons, bombs, balls, etc., for the patriot army during the Revolutionary War, a genius for invention in the mechanic arts. He had no trade, no instruction in mechanical work, but he toiled at an old furnace on the farm, and when he was fifteen years old had repaired watches for neighbors, invented and made a telescope of high power, electrical apparatus, a rifle with a peculiar lock, an air gun and a microscope of great power. When he was eighteen years old he painted a portrait of himself on ivory and engraved a portrait of General Washington on steel. In 1810 he invented a machine for cutting wrought-iron nails, and in 1813 one for making brads and files and cutting and heading tacks of different sizes. He also invented a machine for splitting leather, and it is used now in splitting bookbinders' stock.

In 1815 Mr. Boyden came to Newark and operated his brad and tack machines. He then perfected his machine for splitting leather, but let others make fortunes out of it. In 1818, while making silver-plated articles for harness and carriages, he was shown a piece of glazed leather from France. He analyzed the varnish on the

leather and soon produced a superior article, what is known as patent leather. He made this leather in a factory in Broad Street and carried it on until 1831, when he sold it. He had discovered on July 4, 1826, the process for making malleable iron out of cast iron. He opened a malleable iron factory in the rear of 30 Orange Street, but sold it in 1838 for \$25,000. Newark became the great centre of the patent leather and malleable iron industries, but Seth Boyden got none of the big profits. In 1835 he directed his genius to steam engines and locomotives, and in 1837 built the first locomotive in New Jersey, the "Orange," which drew a train up a grade of 140 feet on the Morris and Essex Railroad. He said of his improvements on steam engines:

"My first improvement in stationary steam engines was the cast iron frame or bed; my next was the introduction of the straight axle to the locomotive in place of the crank, which is now universally used; my greatest invention in the steam engine was the cut-off in place of the throttle valve, and connecting the cut-off and the governor together."

In 1848 Mr. Boyden discovered a process for smelting ores from the zinc mines of New Jersey, but he got the "gold fever," went to California, leaving others to make fortunes out of his process, and returned to Newark in 1850 poor. He continued to produce useful inventions, until he was nearly 80 years old. Their names and the briefest descriptions of them would fill columns of the *Evening Star*. He then developed grapes and strawberries on his small farm at Hilton, producing berries of great size. He produced the first daguerrotype in America. Birds ate from his hand and fish came to the bank of a pond in the farm at his call. When he was 80 years old he made a watchcase, spoons and knives of oroide in a shed on his farm, his only tools being a hammer and a foot-lathe. These articles were seen at the exhibit of old Newark in the Public Library in November last. He always worked for wages until too old to work. The only invention he ever patented was one

for machines for forming hat bodies, but others made fortunes out of the invention. He died in 1870 at the age of 82 years.

At the unveiling of the monument to Seth Boyden in Washington Park in May, 1890, the late Mayor Joseph Emmet Haynes said, in accepting it for the city from the Hon. R. Wayne Parker, then president of the Board of Trade:

“Many men from this city have occupied positions of honor and trust in State and national affairs * * * but it was the workingman, the mechanic, the inventor, Seth Boyden, who has conferred an honor on Newark that will last as long as time shall endure.” And, referring to the statue, he said: “He is not represented in fine linen and broadcloth, but he stands attired as one of God’s noblemen, ‘an American mechanic,’ with his shirtsleeves rolled up and wearing a leather apron.

“This is, indeed, a proud day for honest labor, for never before, in this or in any other land, has labor received such recognition, and it should be an incentive for every laborer and mechanic to try and do something for his fellowmen and to make the world better for his living in it.”

Here are extracts from the oration of General Theodore Runyon, chancellor of New Jersey, later first American ambassador to Germany, and every manufacturer and mechanic should read and treasure what he said of Seth Boyden:

“Notwithstanding the value of the processes in the arts which he discovered or invented, he lived and died in comparative poverty, working for wages up to the time when he was almost four-score years of age.

“He acquired a knowledge of optics, of chemistry, of mineralogy, of astronomy, of electricity, of geology, of botany, and of natural philosophy, without the aid of schools.

“When he made a useful discovery he announced it, and giving it to the world, set at work to make another. His nature was full of benevolence. He served his Maker



NORMAL SCHOOL NOW BEING BUILT. 40 ROOMS, COST \$245,000. TO BE COMPLETED NOVEMBER 30, 1912

by serving his fellow man. It has been well said of him that his anvil was his altar."

After remarking that Senator Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, a good judge of human nature, said Seth Boyden was "the peer of any man," General Runyon concluded:

"This statue, which represents Seth Boyden as he was, in the garb of an artisan in the midst of his toil, will teach the youth of this day and of the future, the great blessing of his life that there may be signal successes in spite of early disadvantages; that there are rewards better than wealth, and that the noblest life is a life of devotion to the public welfare. They will learn from it, also, that neither riches, nor station, nor early opportunities, are necessary to a successful life, but that the greatest triumphs may be won without any of those adventitious aids. They will learn from the honor done to the memory of this man, who was poor, and never held any public station, nor sought any sphere, except usefulness in private life, that there are things to live for that are better than money or public office."

Elizabeth Clemantine Kinney

One of the cleverest women that ever lived in Newark was the gifted Elizabeth Clemantine Kinney, who wrote excellent poetry and charming prose, and who in her time was a star in the most select American and European literary circles. Her father was a wealthy merchant of New York City, where she was born in 1810. He gave her a splendid education. She was a sister of William E. Dodge, the philanthropist. She was married twice. Her first husband was Edmund Burke Stedman, and she was the mother of the late Edmund Clarence Stedman, the banker-poet, who lived near Irvington for years and who inherited her poetic genius.

In 1841 she married William Burnet Kinney, who as editor and proprietor of the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, now the *Newark Evening Star*, made that paper influential in State and national politics.

After her marriage to the editor, Mrs. Kinney wrote many interesting letters for the *Advertiser*, and when Mr. Kinney was appointed United States minister to Sardinia, in 1851, she went with him to the court of Victor Emanuel, and at Tunis she was a favorite in court circles because of her social and literary gifts. She wrote for the *Advertiser* poems and letters from Florence, Italy, where she and her husband lived for several years after they quitted the Sardinian court, and where she was a star in the literary circle with the Brownings, the Tennysons, the Trollopes and Powers, the gifted Irish sculptor, whose great work, "The Greek Slave," made a sensation in the world of art. Her letters were not only copied in the leading American newspapers, but also in *Blackwood's Magazine*, the *Edinburgh Review* and other great periodicals in Great Britain. They were also translated and printed in the newspapers of the great cities throughout the world.

Some of Mrs. Kinney's best poems were written in Italy. In one she mirrored a beautiful lake, in another an Italian moonlight, and in others she drew pictures of the children and women of that land of sun and clear blue skies. She also wrote a drama, "Bianca Cappello," in blank verse, and in America she wrote the poem, "Divident Hill," descriptive of the scene at the fixing of the boundary line between Newark and Elizabethtown by the early settlers, three centuries ago.

Mrs. Kinney and her husband returned to the United States early in 1866, and he delivered the oration in May of that year at the observance in the First Church of the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Newark. A poem by Mrs. Kinney was read on the same occasion. She died at Summit, N. J., in 1889, having survived her husband, who died in 1881.

The late Thomas T. Kinney, son of Mrs. Kinney, succeeded his father as editor and owner of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*.

A memorable event in the early history of Newark and Elizabethtown was the fixing of the boundary line be-

tween the two little settlements on May 20, 1668. The commissioners from each place met on a knoll of land, and the dividing line they agreed upon was from "the top of a little round hill named "Divident Hill," west to what is now Orange Mountain. The agreement was "sanctified by prayer." Mrs. Kinney, upwards of 200 years later, wrote this poem for the *Advertiser* in memory of the historical event:

DIVIDENT HILL

Pause here, O muse! that Fancy's eye
 May trace the footprints still,
Of men that, centuries gone by,
 With prayer ordained this hill;
As lifts the misty veil of years,
 Such visions here arise,
As when the glorious past appears
 Before enchanted eyes.

I see, from 'midst the faithful few,
 Whose deeds yet live sublime—
Whose guileless spirits, brave as true,
 Are models "for all time,"
A group upon this height convened—
 In solemn prayer they stand—
Men, on whose sturdy wisdom leaned
 The settlers of the land.

In mutual love the line they trace
 That will their homes divide,
And ever mark the chosen place
 That prayer hath sanctified;
And here it stands—a temple old,
 Which crumbling Time still braves;
Though ages have their cycles rolled
 Above those patriots' graves.

As Christ transfigured on the height,
 The three beheld with awe,
 And near, His radiant form, in white,
 The ancient prophets saw;
 So, on this summit I behold
 With beatific sight,
 Once more our praying sires of old,
 As spirits clothed in light.

A halo crowns the sacred hill,
 And thence glad voices raise
 A song that doth the concave fill—
 Their prayers are turned to praise!
 Art may not for these saints of old
 The marble urn invent;
 Yet here the Future shall behold
 Their heaven-built monument.

Samuel N. Combs

The pioneer shoemaker in early Newark, so far as old records show, was Samuel Whitehead, who came from Elizabethtown, now Elizabeth city, about the year 1680. "to inhabit among us, provided he will supply the town with shoes," but Samuel N. Combs, an eccentric man, who began tanning leather in 1780, was the first to manufacture shoes for sale outside of the town. In 1790 Combs sold 200 pairs of sealskin shoes to a man who had a store in Augusta, Georgia, the first shoes ever sent from Newark to Georgia.

In the Town Records of Newark the minutes read "that Rev. Moses Combs be keeper of the pound." He subscribed to the fund for the erection of the old First Presbyterian Church, but he gave up the ministry, became a tanner and then a shoe manufacturer. Though a strict church member, a fervent temperance man and an advocate of education, he was opposed to what he considered arbitrary church discipline. He led in a movement to

establish a religion in which the Presbyterian, or Congregational, should be more liberal than that of the Rev. Dr. Alexander MacWhorter, which he held was too puritanical.

Mr. Combs erected a frame building in Market Street, near Plane Street, the first floor of which was for religious worship and the second for school purposes. He was the minister and the schoolmaster. In a few years his followers returned to the old faith. He argued that the body should be freed from slavery and the mind from ignorance, and he opened a school for apprentices in his shoe factory. It is said this was the first school of the kind in America. He set one of his slaves, Harry Lawrence, free, and the man was hanged on the Upper Common, now Military Park, on October 4, 1803, for poisoning his wife!

Though he was a man of peculiar ideas, Mr. Combs was a valuable citizen of the infant town of Newark, and he richly deserves the honor of being "the father of the great shoemaking industry of Newark," for his apprentices became great manufacturers. Their products were shipped to all sections of America and all lands in the civilized world. He had the courage of his convictions, was very charitable, educated many poor boys and started them in business. There are many of his descendants in Newark and Essex County, but none the writer talked with had interesting records of his remarkable life.

One of Mr. Combs' most successful apprentices was Luther Goble, who was born in northern New Jersey, came to Newark about the year 1783, worked in Mr. Combs' shoe factory in the day and studied in his free school at night, and in 1795 began business for himself. He amassed a fortune, built homes for workingmen, died at a ripe age, and his death was lamented by thousands who had been assisted by him. Some of his descendants became prominent in finance and the professions. It was the same with Enoch and Ephraim Bolles, who introduced many improvements in the shoe industry and became the fashionable boot and shoe makers of the town.

(1) What Old Settlers Did

(2) When Women Voted.

Several descendants of early settlers of Newark have asked the writer of the "Men and Women of Newark" series to record what some of the men did for the town, when the little settlement of less than one hundred families assumed the dignity of a town and town meetings were held. Some of the old settlers have been noticed in sketches of their descendants, who rose to positions of distinction in the country, province, State and nation. It was not intended to slight anybody, and therefore reference will be made to-day to the work done by each man for the town, so far as the meagre records will permit.

During the infant years of the town every man had his share of public work to do. Henry Lyon was the first tavernkeeper. He had to beware of entertaining strangers "indiscriminately." The traveler had to give religious proofs before he was given rest and refreshment. Samuel Swaine built the first gristmill. He was "third man" to Robert Treat, the first town clerk, and Jasper Crane, the first president of the town court, and he and Treat were the magistrates. Thomas Johnson, father of the "town drummer," became the constable. It was his duty to see that every "disobedient and refractory person" and every liar "quietly departed the place seasonably." Minor offenses, such as swearing, "tippling on the Lord's day except for necessary refreshment," and night walking after 9 o'clock were punishable by fines and public whipping.

John Ward, a son of Laurence Ward, the first deacon when the church was the town and the town was the church, was brander and recorder of cattle, and George Day announced the town meetings. Ephraim Pennington, father of Governor William Sandford Pennington, and his son, Governor William Pennington, was viewer of fences and assistant surveyor, and William Camp was assistant viewer of fences. John Rockwell was admitted as a resident of the town on condition

that he keep a boat on the Passaic River for public uses. No one was received in those days as a "member of the town" without a certificate of church membership, and then only by a full vote.

John Ward was the first wood turner in the town. Samuel Whitehead was the first shoemaker, and Benjamin Baldwin was the town weaver. Hans Albers and Hugh Roberts were the pioneer tanners. Patrick Falconer, merchant and lay preacher, and John Catlin, the first schoolmaster and town attorney. Sergeant was the wolf and bear killer. Some of these men came from Elizabethtown and other places. On the threshold of the year 1700 outsiders were received as residents of the town, but to vote they had to be members of the church. March, 1677, it was decided that all men who improved land in the town should attend the town meetings and attend to business "as any planters do," and yet in 1685 a committee went from house to house to get men to sign the church agreement.

For nearly 150 years after the settlement of Newark women had no part in church management or affairs of the town. In the meeting house, and later in the church building, they sat on one side of the church and the men on the opposite side. Their duties were in their homes. But in the year 1807 the Legislature gave them the right to vote. What is now Union County was then in Essex County. A new court house was to be built and both Newark and Elizabethtown wanted the building. The men and women of each town were allowed to vote. The first election was held in Elizabethtown, and all accounts of it agree that it was crooked, that many women voted three or four times. But at the election in Newark, women young and old, voted from five to nine times each, many dressed as boys or men with hair rolled up and concealed under wide-brimmed hats.

Newark won the court house by a large majority. The Elizabethtown people made charges of gross frauds, especially by the women who voted, but the State powers took no action. Modern suffragists who talk so glibly

about elections being made pure and honest if women are allowed to vote should read the story of the election in the town of Newark in February, 1807, as related in the histories of that period. Men voted only once, but women who were to sanctify the ballot, voted early and often, and at night, when it was known that Newark had won the new court house, the women illuminated their houses in honor of their victory.

Here is what an old author, who had talked with men and women, who voted at the election of 1807 wrote about it: "Every person voted at every poll. Married women voted as well as single women. Three sisters, the youngest 15 years, changed their dresses and their names, and voted six times each. Two of them are still living and reside in Newark. Men and boys changed clothes in order to duplicate their votes, and married and single women did the same. Never was there a more reckless election. Newark won the court house, and in the evening illuminated herself even to the tops of her steeples; cannon thundered and bellowed, and all the tar and apple barrels which could be gathered in from miles around were consumed by fire."

HISTORY

REVISION OF COURSE OF STUDY

Grade 6B

After the words "Colonial life and customs" insert the following: Direct special attention to the settlement of Newark by emigrants from Connecticut who were dissatisfied with political and religious conditions there. (See "History of Newark.") Study these conditions briefly and add some details as to the character of the Newark emigrants, the causes of emigration, and the founding of the city.

Grade 7B

After the words "permanent settlement" insert the following: Settlement of Newark by emigrants from Connecticut. Political and religious conditions that

caused them to emigrate. The Constitution of Connecticut, and its remarkable provision governing the right to vote. Disaffection in Massachusetts, and difference of opinion between Hooker on one hand, and Winthrop and Cotton on the other, with respect to the right to vote, and democracy. Difference between New Haven and Connecticut. The motive of King Charles II in granting the charter to Connecticut. The settlement in Newark. Allotment of land. Suffrage. Form of government adopted, and the duration of the theocratic ideal.

NOTE:—Consult Bancroft's "History of the United States," last five pages of chap. 9; Thwaite's "The Colonies," Volume I. In the "Epochs of American History"; Fiske's "The Beginnings of New England," part of chap. 3; and the "History of Newark." The last two books are on the list.

A FEW OF THE HISTORIC SPOTS IN AND NEAR NEWARK

Academy, Site of. Washington Square. Burnt by the British, January 25, 1780.

Alling House, Site of. Broad below Fair. Chateaubriand and Talleyrand both spent some time there, the former compiling his "Genius of Christianity" in this house.

Aquackanonck. Here Washington and his retreating army crossed the Passaic and entered Newark, November 22, 1776.

Boudinot House, Site of. Park Place and Park Street. Lafayette entertained here, September 23, 1824.

Burr Homestead, Site of. Broad near William.

Burying ground, Site of. Broad below Market. First settlers were buried here. Now being sold for building lots.

"Cedars," River Road. Home of Henry William Herbert. "Frank Forrester."

Cockloft Hall. Mr. Pleasant Ave. Built by the Gouverneur family and occupied by Gouverneur Kemble.

The resort of Irving, Paulding and the literati of New York.

"Divident Hill," boundary of Newark and Elizabeth.

Eagle Tavern, near the site of the old City Hall, spoken of generally as Washington's headquarters.

Early settlers, Monument to. In Fairmount Cemetery. All the bones removed from the old Burying Ground are interred under this.

First church of Newark, stood on the spot on the west side of Broad, near the engine houses which were torn down April, 1906, and opposite the present structure.

First Presbyterian Church (present structure), opened for public worship, January 1, 1791.

"Kearny Castle," Kearny.

Kearny Homestead, site of. Belleville Avenue, where Normal School now stands.

Market Place, three acres, established October, 1676. Now Washington Park.

Ogden Homestead, corner Broad and Clay Streets.

Park House, Site of. Corner Park Place and Canal. Hotel. Henry Clay spoke from the steps, November 20, 1833.

Plume Homestead. Corner Broad and State. Was occupied by the Plume family in 1712.

Seth Boyden's factory, Site of. 30 Orange Street, rear. Here he made malleable iron.

Springfield, Battle of. Site. Jersey forces under Dayton defeated Knyphausen. Theme of Bret Harte's poem "Caldwell of Springfield."

"Stone Bridge." Mill Brook, site of the first corn mill.

Training ground, six acres, established October, 1676.

Treat, Robert, "the founder of Newark." First Presbyterian Church now occupies a portion of his "home Now Military Park; see marble slab placed there in 1826.

SOME OF THE LEADING EVENTS IN THE
HISTORY OF NEWARK, TO 1900.

- 1664, March. Philip Carteret commissioned in England the Governor of New Jersey, which was part of the grant made by Charles of England to James, Duke of York and Albany.
- 1664, March. "The concessions and agreement of the Lords Proprietors of Nova Caesarea or New Jersey, to and with all and every of the adventurers and all such as shall settle and plant there" made public. This constitution contains the "germ of those republican principles for which the State has ever been distinguished."
- 1666, May 17. Milfordites landed at Newark. They were led from Milford, Conn., by Robert Treat, who is called the Founder of Newark.
- 1668, May 20. Meeting of commissioners of Newark and of Elizabethtown at "Divident Hill" to fix the boundary between settlements.
1676. First school master appointed—John Catlin—"to do his faithful, honest and true endeavor to teach * * * the reading and writing of English and also Arithmetick if they desire it; as much as they are capable to learn and he capable to teach them."
- 1680, June 30. Proceedings of the town meeting; "Agreed that the town is willing Samuel Whitehead should come and inhabit among us, provided he will supply the town with shoes."
- 1698, April 18. "Tan yard" established by Azariah Crane.
1733. Col. Ogden saved his wheat on Sunday, was publicly censured by the Presbyterian Church, and as a result founded Trinity Episcopal Church.
- 1746, October 22. "College of New Jersey" incorporated at Elizabethtown.
- 1748, September. College re-established at Newark.
1756. College removed to Princeton.
1760. Quarrel of the four Newark parishes over the ownership of the "Parsonage Property." Battle of the Woodchoppers.

1765. Direct land route established between Newark and New York, the route now known as the plank road.
1774. Newark espouses the cause of Boston, and leads New Jersey in opposition to the Stamp act.
- 1775, March 10. Newark Academy founded. At a regular meeting of the Committee of the Academy, December, 1794, it was "Resolved, that Rev. Mr. Ogden be empowered to sell the negro man James, given by Mr. Watts as a donation to the Academy for as much money as he will sell for."
- 1776, Nov. 28. Washington departed from Newark, Cornwallis moved in, remained until December 1, and then followed Washington, leaving a guard in Newark.
- 1780, June 23. Battle of Springfield. In those days Springfield had not been set off from Newark and Elizabethtown.
1792. Talleyrand, Charles Maurice, Prince de Talleyrand-Perigord, and Bishop of Autun, when driven from Europe, spent some time in Newark.
1795. "Moral epidemic." "Voluntary Association of the people of Newark to observe the Sabbath" formed.
1796. "Centinel of Freedom" established. It denounced slavery, N. J. being a slave state.
1801. Jewelry was manufactured by Epaphras Hinsdale.
1804. Earliest manufacture of carriages in Newark—Stephen Wheeler, Cyrus Beach, Caleb Carter, Robert B. Campfield.
- 1804, May 4. Newark Banking and Insurance Co. established. "The parent bank of Newark." First president, Judge Elisha Boudinot.
1810. Hatting trade established by William Rankin.
1810. (?) First iron foundry in Newark.
1813. First movement by the town to establish free or public schools for children of the poor.
1820. Slavery abolished in New Jersey. Its introduction was coeval with the settlement of the Province.
1824. St. John's, the parent Catholic church in Newark, erected.

1825. Chair-making was quite extensively carried on by David Alling.
1830. German settlers began to come in—Gotthardt Schmidt, Jacob Von Dannecker, etc.
1832. Morris Canal completed, furnishing the town with “a direct and easy communication with the Delaware at ~~W~~aston and the Lehigh Coal Mines at Mauch Chunk.”
- 1832, March 1. The first number of the Newark *Daily Advertiser* was issued. Published by George Bush & Co.
- 1834, Sept. 15. New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company opened its road between Newark and Jersey City. A steamboat and regular line of stages also carried passengers to and from New York.
1836. Present school system was established.
- 1836, April. Newark became a full-fledged city, of 20,000 population, and proceeded to light its streets for the first time. Oil lamps were used.
1837. Thomas B. Peddie manufactured trunks.
1840. Peter Ballantine, a thrifty Scotchman, came to Newark and established the ale brewery and malt house of P. Ballantine & Sons.
- 1845, May. Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. organized in Newark. President, Robert L. Patterson.
1846. Newark Library Association incorporated.
- 1846, December 26. Newark Gas Light Co. commenced the manufacture of gas, and the city streets were lighted with it.
- 1848-9. Many German political fugitives, following the collapse of the Revolution of the Grand Duchy of Baden, found homes in Newark.
- 1852, July 26. The work of laying stone pavements commenced on Market Street. Broad Street was paved a year later.
1858. New Jersey *Freie Zeitung* established.
1866. Clark Thread Works established.
1871. Woodside annexed to Newark.
1872. *Sunday Call* was started.

1872. Newark Industrial Exhibition. Open for 52 days; visited by 130,000 persons. Horace Greeley and President Grant among the visitors.
1875. Prudential Insurance Company founded.
1879. City Home opened.
1880. *Deutsche Zeitung* established; published till 1898.
1882. First public arc lamps introduced.
1883. *Evening News* established.
1885. Technical School organized.
1886. Old Burying ground given over for public purposes.
1888. Free Library incorporated.
1889. Free Library opened in West Park Street.
1889. Unveiling of monument to first settlers in Fairmount Cemetery.
1889. Dedication of aqueduct property for public park at Branch Brook.
1890. First electric car put in service in Newark.
1892. Prudential building erected.
1896. Clinton annexation act passed.
1896. Present Post Office building occupied.
1898. New High School erected.
1899. Howard Savings Bank building completed.
1899. Act for meadow reclamation.
1900. Erection of new City Hall decided by Common Council.

Books on Politics and Government, and Reading List on Newark and New Jersey to be supplied by the Library.

LITERARY LANDMARKS OF NEWARK

The old *Daily Advertiser* office still stands at the corner of Market and Broad Streets; the newspaper of which Noah Brooks was long editor, and upon whose staff, the Gilders, and Stephen Crane, were some time employed. Upon the opposite corner of Broad and Market Streets, the *Morning Register* was edited by Richard Watson Gilder, and later by Dr. English. To its columns all the Gilder family contributed. Opposite the *Evening*

News office was the home of Dr. Abraham Coles. Here he translated "Dies Irae," "Stabat Mater," and wrote other poems. In the old First Church, George Whitefield once preached, during the pastorate of Aaron Burr.

The old Alling homestead stood upon the site now occupied by the Kremlin Building, opposite William Street on Broad. It was associated with foreign literary characters, chief among whom were Talleyrand, Charles Maurice, Prince de Talleyrand-Perigord, and the Bishop of Autun. The last named dwelt here during the greater part of his exile in America. Here also dwelt, for a time, Viscount de Chateaubriand, and here it is said he planned one of his most impressive works, "The Genius of Christianity," which he wrote in a London attic and published in Paris. Edgar Alan Poe is supposed to have received from this book, the conception which he clothed in the musical rhyme of "The Bells."

Stephen Crane was born on Mulberry Place. Richard Watson Gilder, the late editor of *The Century*, lived on Brunswick Street, at No. 77. The home is still standing. Here he produced some of the exquisite verse for which he is known and loved, and here Miss Jeannette Gilder wrote "Journalistic Experiences."

The poet-banker, Edmund Clarence Stedman, had a home on Stratford Place, corner of Avon Avenue. The house has been removed from its original site to Avon Avenue. Here Stedman wrote many of his charming poems, and part of his volume on "The Victorian Poets." In his home, Dr. Coles, Mary Mapes Dodge, the Gilders, Bayard Taylor, were frequent guests.

At the summit of Long Hill on Elizabeth Avenue, stood the fine old mansion of the late Professor Mapes, where his gifted daughter, Mary Mapes Dodge, spent her early life. While a resident here, she commenced her editorial career on the *Hearth and Home*. She also wrote "Hans Brinker," a favorite book in the Newark schools.

Marian Harland (Mrs. Terhune) lived on High Street, just back of the Court House. She wrote "My Little Love" and "Common Sense in the Household." In the

dwelling adjoining the Park House, Marian Harland produced "At Last" and "True as Steel," and at No. 4 West Park Street, were written several of her novels.

The old Park House, the site of which is now occupied by Proctor's Theatre, was for years the abode of Elizabeth Clemantine Kinney, the intimate friend of the Brownings, with whom she spent much time in Florence. She was the author of "Felicita," "The Italian Beggar Boy," and "Bianca Capello." She was the mother of the poet Stedman.

Noah Brooks lived in the Aldine apartment house, corner of Lombardy and Broad Streets. Here he wrote his "Life of Lincoln" in the "Heroes of the Nation" series, "Boy Settlers," and "History of the United States."

Dr. Thomas Dunn English, the author of the lyric "Ben Bolt," had a home on State Street, where he wrote "Battle Lyrics," "Battle of Monmouth," "The Sack of Deerfield," and "Palingenesia." The song "Ben Bolt" has been recently introduced into Cable's "Dr. Sevier," and Du Maurier's "Trilby." Dr. English lived to be sorry that he ever wrote "Ben Bolt," by which he was chiefly known. He rated the ballad as the poorest of his literary productions, and was much annoyed at the popular taste that preferred this song to his other works.

At the junction of Belleville Avenue and Broad Street stood the mansion of the Ogden family. Here Tom Moore, the poet of "Lalla Rookh" was once a guest. Letters which he wrote at that time derided the Americans as barbarous, sordid, corrupt, barren in intellect, taste, and all in which the heart is concerned. He excepted from his denunciations, the women, and it is said that one of his love lyrics, "Come o'er the sea, Maiden, with me," was addressed to a fair inmate of the Ogden house. Years afterward, he expressed to Irving his sorrow over "these sins of his early life." Not many months after Moore's visit to the Ogden House, Irving began to frequent the old mansion, celebrated as the Cockloft Hall of "Salmagundi." This mansion, still stands. In those days it was owned by Gouverneur Kemble, and was the resort

of a number of choice spirits of the time, including Washington Irving, Peter Irving, Kemble, James K. Paulding, Henry Ogden. They made the old place gay with their frolics and pranks. Here the Salmagundi papers were planned and partly written, and the mansion figures conspicuously in the pages. Many years after, Paulding, author of twenty-seven successful books, and a member of Van Buren's cabinet, wrote of the old hall in terms of affectionate regard. Not long before his death, we find Irving recalling his pleasant memories of the place, and asking Kemble, in allusion to their merry frolics there, "Who would have thought we should have lived to be such respectable old gentlemen?"

Directly opposite to Cockloft Hall, on Mount Pleasant Avenue, lived and died Ray Palmer, writer and author of "My Faith Looks Up to Thee."

Dr. William Hayes Ward has lived on Abington Avenue above Mount Prospect Avenue for over a quarter of a century. This has been the home of the veteran editor of the *Independent*, and his gifted sister, Miss Susan Hayes Ward. Here, too, lived Herbert D. Ward, before he married Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and became the hero of his story "The Burglar That Moved Paradise."

On Summer Avenue is the home of Miss Amanda M. Douglas, the author of "In Trust," and a popular historical series, embracing "A Little Girl in Old New York" and "A Little Girl in Old Washington."

In a romantic spot near the river bank, at the north-east corner of Mount Pleasant Cemetery, lived the brilliant and unhappy Henry William Herbert. A spot selected, as he said, because the living were distant and the dead would not molest him. In this place he erected a quaint gabled cottage and carved above the entrance the arms of the English family to which he belonged. Here he wrote twenty-three of his more than one hundred books, and partially completed others, including a spirited translation of Homer's "Iliad." Some of these books treated of field sports, and were published under the name of "Frank Forrester." To his home he

brought a bride who left him three months later, and whose final refusal to return produced the mental agony which impelled him to write "All is lost—home, hope, sunshine, she—let life go likewise." A frequent caller was an unlettered English farmer, living one-half mile distant, Mr. P'Anson, to whom Herbert was greatly attached, and to whom he wrote the day before his suicide, begging for burial in his cemetery plot. A slab marks his grave in the cemetery, and ivy brought from the seat of the noble English family from which he was descended, mantles the grave and stone with its dark foliage, except where it is trimmed away to show the inscription, dictated by Herbert to his friend—the simplest record of his years in the one most expressive word "Infelicissimus."

Henry William Herbert sleeps in a suicide's grave, while his own "Cedars" whisper above him of the silence and mystery.

(See Wolfe's "Literary Rambles," chap 2.)

NOTE:—It is recommended that teachers have some of these books, written in Newark or about Newark, read to the class. A good "Newark Day" program might include extracts from Newark authors. Appoint pupils to visit Cockloft Hall, the Gilder house, and the Stedman mansion—all still standing—and present to the school a descriptive sketch with some historical details added.

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